THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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RED REVOLUTION RUTHLESSLY RIVING RUSSIA

BATTLESHIP OPENS FIRE ON ODESSA

Guns, Aimed by the Revolted Sailors, Are Sending Shells on the Flaming City.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND REVOLUTIONISTS

Hundreds of Persons Have Been Killed—Wagon Loads of Corpses Hauled Away—Acres of Buildings Have Been Destroyed by Flames. Losses Amount to Millions.

LONDON, June 30.—The Daily Mail this morning prints the following from its Odessa correspondent, timed 10:40 o'clock, Thursday night: "Using full charges, the Kniaz Potemkine opened fire on the city this evening. The first shell struck a house in Nyesjinskaya street, and the second fell on a brewery. In the walls of both buildings large holes six yards wide by three yards high were torn. So far there has been no more firing. The governor ordered the gas lamps extinguished and the electric currents severed, so that the city is in total darkness"

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29. The emperor has issued the following ukase addressed to the ruling senate:

"In order to guarantee public safety and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities, we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district and to invest the commander of troops of the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defense of order and public tranquility.

ODESSA, June 29.—The crew of government transport which arrived here today from Nicolief mutinied, seized the officers and joined the crew of the battle ship Kniaz Potemkine, to whom they turned over the captain and other officers of the transport. It is reported the foreign consuls have applied to their respective governments to send warships to Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29. It is reported that the volunteer cruiser Saratoff has been burned at Odessa.

Admiral Kruger's squadron is expected to arrive at Odessa tonight. His orders are to summon the Kniaz Potemkine to surrender, and upon her refusal to sink her, after which he is to assist in restoring order in the town.

Odessa, June 29.—8:50 p. m.—The mutineers of the battle ship Kniaz Potemkine still hold the ship. Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron has not arrived here.

A great fire is destroying the shipping in the harbor and the buildings along the shore and in the streets a continuous rattle of small arms is heard. The military everywhere are shooting into the crowds, which are panic-stricken and madly rushing hither and thither for shelter. The number of victims is large.

A state of siege has been declared in the city.

The conflagration is sweeping along the harbor, the sailors and strikers refusing to permit attempts to extinguish the flames. Three uninsured ships of the Pan-Russian company have been destroyed.

FLAMES ARE CONSUMING LINES OF RAILWAY CARS

The offices of the port administration, the stores of the Pan-Russian, Koshkin and Russian companies and many private establishments and a great number of wood yards have been burned, and the fire is now consuming long lines of railroad cars, containing cargoes unloaded from foreign ships. Many ships succeeded in leaving the harbor.

The surviving officers of the battle ship Kniaz Potemkine number eleven instead of eight. A number of them were set ashore today by the mutineers. They confirm the details of the mutiny cabled yesterday.

The central railway station was destroyed by fire this evening, many persons being injured and taken to hospitals. The populace is in a vengeful mood and unless the situation is handled with the utmost care anything may yet happen.

Thus far the only incident reported this evening besides the burning of the central railway station is the explosion of a bomb in a private house, by which several persons were injured; but it is impossible to get precise information or permission to visit the actual scenes of conflict. Sensational accounts, which cannot be definitely confirmed, are current regarding Wednesday night's rioting. In these accounts it is stated that no fewer than a thousand persons were killed. The troops faced a position of complete anarchy, thousands of desperate incendiaries trying to set fire to every building. They were compelled to adopt the sternest measures and employed machine guns against the mob.

PITCHED BATTLE FOUGHT BY COSSACKS AND RIOTERS

It is said that at 3 o'clock this morning a large body of rioters tried to enter the central part of the town by way of Polish hill and that a terrific fusillade was kept up by both sides with rifles and revolvers. It is also said that hundreds were killed, and that when the mob tried to ascend the steps near the church of St. Nicholas to reach the boulevard St. Nicholas, Cossacks and other troops fired repeated volleys into the crowd with terrible results, wagon loads of dead being carried away. Many lives, it is said, were lost in the endeavors of the military to stop incendiarism. The conflagration extended for over a mile and thousands of tons of railway sleepers and all the trestles supporting the elevated railroad serving the port, together with all the contigous buildings were consumed, the troops in the meanwhile firing volleys to compel the rioters to desist. It is stated that three officers of police, ten policemen, twenty-three Cossacks and ten infantry soldiers were killed in these encounters.

MURDERED RUSS SAILOR BURIED BY HIS COMRADES

The funeral of Omiltchuk, which has just been held, became an imposing popular demonstration, which, fortunately, was without disorder. A procession of many thousands of persons followed the body from the harbor along Preobrajensky street to the military cemetery. The coffin, which was covered with the St. Andrew flag, and on which there were numerous wreaths, was carried by eight sailors. The procession was headed by priests. Neither police nor troops were stationed along the route to the cemetery owing to a wise decision by the authorities, by which the possibility of a collision was averted. In the most unruly section of the city the populace treat the proclamation warning people to remain indoors after 9 o'clock in the evening with the greatest derision and contempt and freely announce their intention to burn all public buildings in the course of the night.

It is quite impossible as yet to obtain any accurate estimate of the killed or wounded. It is reported that the Kniaz Potemkine crew sent a message to the city commandant today announcing their intention to bury their comrade with military honors and threatening that if any interference should be attempted they would bombard the city.

The port admiral offered himself as hostage on board the Kniaz Potemkine for the safe return of the escort and the band sent ashore from the battleship to attend the funeral of Omiltchuk and also for the safety of the city.

Three regiments of cavalry and one of infantry are expected to arrive tonight.

FIRE OF REBELLION SEEMS TO BE RAGING THROUGHOUT RUSSIA

Army Only Bulwark of Autocracy and It Is Believed to be Disloyal---Government in a Panic—Long Predicted Revolution Has Begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—2:58 a. m.—The Russian government, although it has been almost paralyzed by the terible events at Odessa and the news tha the sailors at Libau also have mutined, is making desperate and even frantic efforts to meet the situation, and to stamp the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, which is now the last bulwark of the autocracy.

With Poland red with the spirit of revolt, the Caucasus already almost in a state of civil war, agrarian disorders spreading rapidly, the whole country profoundly stirred and the intelligent classes solidly arayed against the government, all conditions seem ripe for the long-predicted revolution.

The first act of the government after dispatching Admiral Kruger's squadron from Sevastopol was to summon the Kniaz Potemkine, whose mutineers have now been joined by the crews of the two torpedo boats which accompanied it to Odessa, to surrender under the threat of firing on and sinking the vessel. This was followed by the declaration of martial law at Odessa and Libau, and the clothing of the military commanders with plenary powers.

Army Not Loyal.

The newly formed council for imperial defense met last night under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas, and was in session long after midnight. Beyond the fact that the temper of the army was considered at length, nothing is known as to what occurred in the council or regarding the decisions at which it arrived.

Great fear is expressed that many regiments are honeycombed with sedition, and there is grave doubt of their loyalty should they be called upon to fire on the revolutionists. Indeed, the most startling stories involving the unreliability of the troops are being repeated in St. Petersburg, but the truth of many of them is more than questionable.

What effect the news of the happenings at Odessa will have upon the troops and the people in general is problematical and is puzzling the press. The precautions taken by the authorities to keep the news from the public have been in vain, the revolutionaries and the liberals everywhere spreading it by word of mouth and within twenty-four hours it was known in the uttermost confines of European Russia. When the news reaches the army in Manchuria it is bound to creat a deep impression. The authorities, however, realizing that it was certain to leak out and that there would be exaggerated versions of it and perhaps to prepare the way for a public announcement, are now sending some dispatches to the newspapers, but they only contain information not for publication.

More Sailors Will Mutiny.

At the admiralty where the temper of the Black sea sailors is known the orders sent to Admiral Kruger's squadron were by no means unanimously approved. Among others, Vice Admiral Skrydloff openly expressed the opinion that the blue jackets of Kruger's ships would not fire on their comrades on board the Kniaz Potemkine, but that on the contrary, they might revolt should they be ordered to shoot.

Admiral Skyrdloff was of the opinion that the best course would be to allow the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine to remain on board until it had been starved into submission.

In this connection the story is current that the crew of the battle ship captured two English ships loaded with provisions and is holding them alongside.

As far as known here Admiral Kruger, although due at Odessa early last evening, has not arrived up to midnight, and this gave rise to the rumors that the crews had actually seized the other ships of the squadron.

Dispatches received here from Odessa do not make the situation very clear. Millions of dollars' worth of property, including ships, has been burned or otherwise destroyed. The city is terror-stricken and many, probably hundreds, have been killed or wounded in the street fighting. The fact that the troops and police made no attempt to interfere with the burial of the martyred sailor is considered to be conclusive evidence that they either felt themselves powerless, or feared to make the attempt on account of the attitude of the populace.

Mob Is Looting.

Under cover of darkness, produced by the dense pall of smoke hanging over the city, it is reported the mob has begun to sack and plunder. Foreign property has suffered heavily. In naval circles the cause of the mutiny on board the Kniaz Potemkin is attributed principally to the severity of Vice Admiral Chuktin's regime. He is a martinet of a most severe type, and several of his sailors have already been shot for disobedience.

At the time of mutiny a courtmartial was actually in progress at Sebastopol, and several of the crew of the battle ship had been sentenced by it.

The accepted version in St. Petersburg is that the vessel was captured by a ruse. When she arrived in the offing at Odessa the Kniaz Potemkin signalled the captain to come on board. When he appeared at the gangway he was seized and the boat's crew being informed of the situation, returned and led their comrades against the other officers, whom they placed in irons.

Situation at Libau.

Late dispatches from Libau say that property losses there are considerable, and that all the workmen have gone out in sympathy with the action of the blue jackets. Private reports are said to have been received, according to which artillery was employed against the mutineers, but this has not been confirmed nor is there at hand any statement giving the number of killed or wounded. Four lake submarine boats are moored at quays in the harbor, but a dispatch from Simon Lake says they are under guard, and are "yet" undamaged.

The mutiny at Libau, following on the heels of the events at Odessa, gave rise to the impression that it might be the result of a general plot of the sailors, but no connection between these happenings has yet been established. Up to midnight the blue jackets at Cronstadt had made no move which would indicate their connection with a plot.

MERE LUCRE CAUSED HIM TO DESERT

So Secretary of War Taft Declares in Attacking Engineer Wallace for Resigning Place.

DUTY SHOVED TO WALL BY ENGINEER WALLACE IN FAVOR OF MORE CASH

Thus Taft Scores Man Whom Roosevelt Selected To Dig Great Ditch—Taft Says That Wallace Seems To Be Utterly Insensible of Significance of Conduct.

Washington, June 29.—Charging him with changing his position over night "for mere lucre," and being influenced "solely by personal advantage," Secretary Taft, in his conference in New York on June 26 with John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, after administering a severe rebuke to him, requested his resignation on the ground that "public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment and turn over the records of your office to the chairman of the commission."

This fact is disclosed in an official statement issued from the office of the secretary of war tonight, which reviews the relations of Mr. Wallace with the war department and the commission since the latter body's reorganization last spring, quoting the several expressions of the chief engineer of his satisfaction with the entire arrangement, and then gives practically a verbatim account of the conference between Secretary Taft and Mr. Wallace in New York, which concluded with the submission to Secretary Taft of Mr. Wallace's resignation. The statement issued tonight concludes with the president's letter to Mr. Wallace dated Cambridge, Mass., June 28, which reads:

"Your resignation as member and chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission, tendered in accordance with the request of Secretary Taft, which request, under the circumstances, has my entire approval, is hereby accepted to take effect immediately. Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The statement shows that Mr. Wallace made no complaint against any of his associates.

Taft Makes Statement.

Secretary Taft returned to Washington today and went at once to his house, where he summoned Mr. Shonts, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, and William Nelson Cromwell, the coun-

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MILK OF MOTHERS BEST FOR BABIES

CHICAGO, June 29.—At the annual meeting today of the American Institute of Homeopathy papers were read by Frederick Teal, of Omaha; Dr. M. C. Terry, of Utica, N. Y., and others. Dr. Teal deprecated the artificial feeding of infants, but declared that nevertheless the natural feeding of infants "seems to be going the way of the Indian and the bison."

HE RAN POOL ROOM IN A SYNAGOGUE

NEW YORK, June 29—Charged with conducting a pool room in a synagogue in Grand street, of which he told the police he was the rabbi, Henry Jacobs has been held for trial. It was alleged by the police that after having been refused admittance on the ground that religious services were going on, they broke the doors. The walls of the synagogue, it is said, were pasted and plastered with race charts and blackboard.

HE CAST HIS BALLOT AND KILLED HIMSELF

NORFOLK, VA., June 29.—B. Frank Vaughn, aged 55 years, prominent in Portsmouth, Va., and employed in the offices of the Baltimore Steam Packing Company, in this city, after casting his ballot in the primaries in Portsmouth today, what he declared his last vote, started to Norfolk and in the ferry waiting rooms, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

Negro Woman Bears Triplets.

Columbus, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Netty Perry, a negro woman residing at Bickerstaff's brickyard, in Alabama, gave birth to triplets yesterday, three girls. It is reported that the husband and father fled the scene.

Yellow Fever for Isthmus.

Washington, June 29.—A cablegram has been received at the war department from Governor Magoon, at Panama, announcing two new cases of yellow fever in the canal zone, as follows:

John J. Fabian, American, employee, Cristobal, and William J. Thompson, also an employee, Culebra. The governor reports the death of Sebastian T. Bareto and Mr. Woodbury.

MASKED MOB VISITS DEATH ON EIGHT PRISONERS HELD IN JAIL AT WATKINSVILL



THREE NEGROES WHO WERE VICTIMS OF YESTERDAY'S MOB AT WATKINSVILLE.

They are Rich Robinson, Lewis Robinson and Claud Elder, and were in jail awaiting trial, having confessed to the murder of F. M. Holbrook, in Oconee county.

Seven Blacks and One [illegible] Man Bound and Riddled With Bullets.

FOUR HELD FOR MURDER; ONE CHARGED WITH RAPE

Misdemeanor Convicts Held in Watkinsville Jail Suffered Similar Fate—One Feigned Death and Escaped With Only Slight Wounds.

Watkinsville, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—A mob entered the jail at Watkinsville at 2 o'clock this morning and took therefrom nine prisoners, eight of whom were shot to death and the ninth escaped only by being thought dead by the mob. The prisoners taken out and lynched were:

Lon J. Aycock, white, charged with the murder of F. M. Holbhook and wife, of Oconee county, and seven negroes, Rich Robinson, Lewis Robinson, Claude Elder, charged with the murder of the Holbrook couple; Sandy Price, a young negro, charged with attempted assault upon the person of Mrs. Weldon Dooly; Rich Allen, a negro convicted and under sentence of death for the murder of Will Robertson, another negro; Gene Yerby, another negro, charged with burglary of a rifle from Mr. Marshall, and Bob Harris, a negro charged with shooting another negro.

Mob Worked Quietly

The mob came quietly into Watkinsville a little before 2 a. m. There were about fifty or seventy-five men in the crowd. All were heavily masked and no one knew whence they came or to what point they returned. They went at once to the house of Town Marshal L. [illegible] Aiken and quietly called him to the door. As he put his head out of the door he was seized and told that he must deliver the jail key. He refused, and men put pistols into his face and [illegible]ark.

FEELING IS INTENSE OVER MOB'S MAD WORK

Oconee Citizens Declare the Lynchers Came From Other Sections.

PEOPLE PREFERRED LAW TO TAKE ITS COURSE

Great Restraint Shown by Oconee Citizens Since Holbrook Murder and Assault Case of Last Tuesday—Resentment at Mob's Work.

By T. W. Reed.

Watkinsville, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—The people of Watkinsville stand in dumb horror at the mobs' action early this morning and on all sides expressions of condemnation are heard, especially regarding three of the negroes who were charged with offenses less than the capital crime. Not a man in the mob was recognized as they all wore masks, and it is believed very firmly that all were from other counties.

So quietly was the whole affair carried out that very few of the people of Watkinsville knew anything about it until it was all over, and the few that did know about it were powerless to prevent it.

Sheriff Overby, who had been out in the country yesterday afternoon, and who did not come from his home to the jail during the night, did not know of the occurrence until daylight.

What Caused the Lynching.

The immediate cause of the lynching was undoubtedly the attempt by Sandy Price (colored), to assault Mrs. Weldon Dooley Tuesday afternoon, at her home in the suburbs of Watkinsville. There was some little doubt as to the negro's intention, but many believed that when he went into the home of Mrs. Dooley he was bent on that kind of mischief.

He was shot at by several of the crowd that captured him but was not hit. He was then brought to jail and lodged here in safe keeping.

Then the trouble began to brew. The people of other nearby counties evidently took the matter up, for yesterday afternoon A. N. Bostwick, of Morgan county, rode 14 miles to give notice of the danger of a lynching occurring.

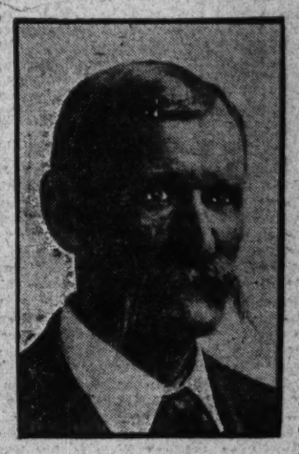
He arrived at Watkinsville at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and went to the store of J. B. Poulnott. He did not go to the sheriff's house, for he was on his farm, and the ordinary, Judge Calvin Johnson, was in Atlanta. So many rumors of this kind had come to Watkinsville that little attention was paid to it.

Mob Rode Silently Into Town.

It was past 1 o'clock when the mob rode into Watkinsville. The number in the mob is variously estimated by those who saw them, but a conservative estimate would place the crowd at 100. They came presumably from all directions, in buggies and on horseback.

The first knowledge anyone had of

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L. J. AYCOCK,
The White Man Who Was Shot to Death Yesterday by a Mob.

SHERIFF OVERBY BELIEVED ALL DANGER HAD PASSED

WATKINSVILLE, GA., June 29.—Sheriff B. E. Overby first received news of the lynching this morning at daybreak. He had gone to his farm yesterday afternoon, and had not gone to the jail after returning to his home, which is nearly a mile from the jail. He had no idea that such a thing was in contemplation, and regarded everything in safe condition, awaiting the court which was to try the case next month. The people of the county had acted so quietly about the matter, and had been so patient that he was not prepared to believe that Oconee county people were in the mob. Long since the apparent necessity for guards at the jail had disappeared and the jail was in charge of the jailer.

JAILER CROW'S VERSION OF WATKINSVILLE TRAGEDY

WATKINSVILLE, GA., June 29.—Jailer Crow made a statement for the press in regard to the lynching. He says he was aroused by the noise at the door, and then the mob bulged into the building, with drawn pistols and demanded his key. He refused to give it up, but they covered him with pistols, and he had to release the key to them. He knew it would do no good to keep it, as the mob could have easily shot the prisoners to death in their cells. He begged for the life of Aycock, and for the three negroes who were not charged with capital crimes, but the mob told him to shut his mouth, that they knew their business and wanted no advice from him.

He watched them as they took out the men, and knew what was going to be their fate as soon as they reached the open ground near the jail. He heard Aycock deny the crime charged upon him, and also heard Rich Robinson implicate three other negroes. He says the men were all masked, and that he knew none of them. He says the prisoners other than Robinson and Aycock had nothing to say.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, June 29.—Forecast:

Georgia: Occasional Showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh winds, mostly east.

Virginia—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light southeast to south winds.

North Carolina—Showers Friday, except fair on the coast; Saturday showers; light winds mostly east.

South Carolina—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh winds mostly east.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Kentucky—Partly cloudy Friday, showers in extreme west portions; Saturday showers.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh south winds on the coast.

Arkansas—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; cooler Friday in west portions.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in the Pan Handle; warmer in west portion; Saturday probably fair.

Local Data.

Highest temperature	84
Lowest temperature	67
Mean temperature	76
Normal temperature	77
Precipitation last 24 hours	.00
Deficiency since first of month	.80
Deficiency since January 1	3.37

From Various Stations.

Stations and State of Weather.	Temp'ature 7 p.m.	Temp'ature High	Rain 12 hrs inch's
Atlanta, part cloudy	80	84	.T
Abilene, cloudy	84	88	.00
Augusta, part cloudy	78	84	.00
Boston, clear	66	82	.00
Buffalo, clear	68	72	.00
Charleston, part c'dy	78	80	.00
Charlotte, part c'dy	76	82	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	82	84	.00
Chicago, clear	68	72	.00
Cincinnati, clear	76	80	.00
Corpus Christi, pt c'dy	82	84	.00
Detroit, pt cloudy	70	74	.00
Dodge, cloudy	82	90	.T
Galveston, part cloudy	82	88	.00
Huron, part cloudy	78	80	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy	78	88	.12
Jupiter, cloudy	80	86	.01
Kansas City, pt c'dy	84	88	.00
Baltimore, cloudy	74	82	.00
Knoxville, pt cloudy	80	84	.00
Los Angeles, clear	62	74	.00
Memphis, clear	80	86	.00
Mobile, rain	78	86	.14
Montgomery, cloudy	74	86	.34
New Orleans, clear	84	92	.00
New York, part c'dy	74	80	.00
North Platte, cloudy	76	78	.00
Norfolk, clear	72	80	.00
Omaha, clear	80	82	.00
Palestine, part cloudy	84	88	.00
Portland, Me., pt c'dy	66	80	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	76	84	.00
Rapid City, part c'dy	78	78	.T
Savannah, clear	78	86	.00
San Francisco, clear	60	66	.00
Seattle, clear	70	72	.00
St. Louis, clear	80	86	.T
St. Paul, clear	78	78	.00
Tampa, part cloudy	78	88	.12
Vicksburg, clear	82	90	.00
Wilmington, clear	76	80	.00

T indicates trace of rain.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecaster.

wered him, he being a rather small an. Aiken refused to dress, but some the party dressed him and carried im along. The mob next seized Court- ey Elder, a blacksmith, and made him ring his tools along with him. On their ay to the jail they were met by A. W. shford, a prominent citizen of Watkins- ille, who had heard the noise at the arshal's house, and came down town s soon as he could dress. Mr. Ashford egged the men to desist and let the w take its course, especially pleading Aycock, on the ground that the evi- had not been such as to warrant nviction. He also begged them not nch those not charged with capital s. They told him that they were sober and determined, and that he as well go back home and go to

icers Threatened with Pistols.

jail was then opened by the town hal under the cover of several pis- and inside the jail the mob held ailer Crow and demanded the keys he cells. He refused at first, but ndered them after being menaced with guns. Jailer Crow begged hard for Aycock on the same ground that Mr. Ashford did, and also for the two negroes who were not charged with capital crimes. Members of the attacking party told him to shut his mouth. They knew what to do, they said, and they were going to clear out the whole jail.

The mob got every prisoner in the jail except Ed Thrasher, a negro, charged with gambling, who was on the misdemeanor side of the prison, and was not noticed. The prisoners were carried to a point some hundred yards from the jail and tied to the fence posts by their necks.

Aycock Protested Innocence.

Aycock protested his innocence to the last. He said they were killing an innocent man. While the general belief in Oconee county is that Aycock was guilty, still there were many who did not believe so.

Rich Robinson said it was all right so far as he was concerned, but that three more negroes were in the Holbrook murder. He named Sidney Norris, Jim Taylor and Wiley Durham as the three implicated. These negroes had been in jail before on this charge, but were released on full investigation. The other prisoners did not open their mouths during their march to their doom.

After the prisoners had been tied to the fence posts the mob lined up and fired five volleys into their bodies. All died without a struggle with the exception of Joe Patterson, a negro, who was charged with pointing a gun at Albert Ward. Patterson was shot several times in the body, but was alive after the mob left and will recover.

COOK LAMENTS LYNCHING.

Representative from Oconee County Declares People Are Law Abiding.

Hon. G. D. Cook, representative from Oconee county in the general assembly, was seen last night in reference to the tragedy at Watkinsville, and in giving his views of the matter expressed his belief that those who made up the mob were not citizens of Oconee county.

He declared that the people of Oconee were bent on having the law take its course and deal with the murderers of said man Holbrook, who met his death a few weeks ago. He called attention to the fact that every effort was made to protect those charged with the crime and to assure the law abiding colored people that they had nothing to fear. While the people were attempting to ferret out the facts in the murder case, he asserts that their self control and law abiding sentiments were nearly put to flight by the bold attempt at assault on one of the county's most respected women which took place last Tuesday. This outrageous act, coming when the people were wrought up over the former tragedy, had bad effect.

"Still I do not believe that the mob which lynched the eight men at Watkinsville yesterday morning, was made up of Oconee citizens," protested Mr. Cook. "Had they been residents of our county they would have known the men they sought by sight, and would not have done such bloody work. I cannot believe they wanted to lynch any but the men guilty of capital offenses, and only the fear of losing their prey and the intense excitement under which they labored is responsible for their having seized on the misdemeanor criminals. Our people have a deep and profound respect for the law and deeply regret this unfortunate occurrence."

KAPPA ALPHAS NAME SMITH.

Asheville, N. C., June 29.—At the last business session of the Southern Kappa Alpha convention here this morning the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years:

Knight commander, Ed Chambers Smith, of Raleigh, N. C.

Grand purser, E. P. McConnell, of Talladega, Ala.

Grand historian, V. O. Robertson, of Jackson, Miss.

Editor of Journal, H. T. Burnley, of Richmond, Va.

All of these officers were reelected with the exception of the grand historian, who succeeds Tazewell T. Hubbard, of Norfolk, Va., resigned.

The delegates visited the Biltmore estate this afternoon and closed their convention with a banquet at the Battery Park hotel this evening.

DRAGGED BY SCARED HORSE.

Valdosta, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Fred Hinely, a prominent young man of Lake Park, was probably fatally injured today by being thrown and dragged a considerable distance by a runaway horse. One of the young man's feet caught in the stirrup, and being unable to extricate himself, was dragged head downward by the frightened animal. His skull was fractured and he sustained other serious injuries. He was found unconscious by the roadside.

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50c. and $1.00 per bottle at all drug stores.

"One Dose Convinces."

FEELING IS INTENSE OVER WORK OF THE MOB

Continued from First Page.

their presence, was when they went to the house of Marshal L. H. Aiken, at Watkinsville, and asked him to come to the door. He came, and as he stuck his head out they grabbed him by the neck. He is a small man, and could not resist them.

They demanded of him the key to the jail, and he refused to give it up. They then covered him with pistols and forced him to dress and go to the jail with them. All were masked, and he could not recognize any of them. But one man spoke and he could not identify him from the voice.

Then all became quiet. They passed right on down to the jail with steady tread, but no word being spoken. A. W. Ashford, one of the leading citizens of Watkinsville, heard them when they went to Marshal Aiken's home, and got up and dressed hurriedly. He came on the mob near the court house, and in a quiet manner was halted and asked his business. He says all were masked. He does not think they were Oconee county people.

Pleaded for Aycock.

He begged the mob not to hang Lon J. Aycock, the white man charged with the murder of F. M. Holbrook, telling them that the evidence had not been secured necessary to convict him. The leader of the mob, a man who knew Mr. Ashford, but who was himself unknown to Mr. Ashford, told him that there was no use talking; that they were determined.

The mob took every necessary precaution to make the plans successful.

They had come for the purpose of clearing out the whole jail, regardless of what the crimes were that were charged up against the inmates. Every man in the jail was taken out, with the exception of Ed Thrasher, a negro, charged with the offense of gambling. The fact that he was on the misdemeanor side of the jail was all that saved him, for the mob evidently overlooked him.

The Final Scene.

Down the lane to the spot where the old jail stood the nine prisoners were hurried. It was a sight long to be remembered by those who saw it. Only two or three citizens of Watkinsville were on the grounds as the mob swept out of the jail on its deadly mission. Only two flickering lights were in the hands of the crowd, and the night was very dark. These lights made the scene all the more gruesome and awful.

Ropes were around the necks of the doomed prisoners, and when the place of execution was reached, they were tied to fence posts in three lots.

First were Richard Allen, colored, and Lewis Robinson, colored. They were tied together at the first fence post. Rich Allen was a negro under sentence of death for the murder of Will Robertson, another negro, some time since. He was convicted at the last term of Oconee court, asked for a new trial, and was refused by Judge Russell, and was to have been executed. The date had not been set, however. Lewis Robinson was one of the self-confessed murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook.

To the next post were tied Rich Robinson, one of the murderers of the Holbrooks couple, Sandy Price, the negro accused of the attempted assault upon Mrs. Dooley, and Eugene Yerby, a negro who was accused of burglarizing the house of Mr. Marshall, and taking therefrom a gun.

To the third post were tied Lon J. Aycock, the white man charged with having plotted the murder of the Holbrooks couple, Claud Elder, the first negro who confessed to the Holbrook killing, Joe Patterson, a negro charged with having pointed a pistol at Albert Ward one day when the citizens committee was busy hunting evidence to convict the Holbrook murderers, and Bob Harris, a negro charged with shooting two negroes near Bishop.

The Bodies Were Riddled.

Then came the execution. The mob lined up with their weapons in their hands. There were pistols, shotguns and rifles in use. At a command a sheet of fire leaped from the muzzles of the guns, and all was over with the doomed men, except Joe Patterson. Then another volley came, and still another. Some say there were three volleys fired, and some say five volleys.

The work being over the members of the mob leaped into their buggies and made off through the darkness. Not one of them went in the direction of Athens, but all put off in various directions. Mr. Ashford, who saw the mob leave, does not believe a single man from Athens was in it, but believe that all of the mob came from other neighboring counties.

The mob left as quietly as they came, and left no trace of their identity behind them.

Aycock Believed Innocent.

Lon J. Aycock, the white man charged with the Holbrook murder, protested his innocence to the last. He had very little to say, but what he did say was to the point. He told the mob that when they killed him they would kill an innocent man, and yesterday at the jail several citizens of Watkinsville expressed the belief that he was innocent. With that simple statement, he went to his death without flinching.

Rich Robinson, one of the negro murderers, said that it was all right with him, but that three others were in the crime, naming Jim Taylor, Sidney Norris and Wiley Durham, three negroes, who were at one time under suspicion, but who were released by the citizens' committee after investigation. That was all that Rich had to say.

From the lips of the other negroes not a word escaped. They seemed to be perfectly stunned by their approaching doom, and simply could not speak. They went to their death without a protest.

Joe Patterson Rescued.

After the mob had gone, the citizens of Watkinsville, who were up and around the place, went down to the scene of the lynching. Dr. Hodge noticed that one of the men was still breathing. He had managed to loosen the cord from around his neck, and was lying at full length on the ground. He was removed to the jail, and it was found that he had been shot in the head and twice in the body, but that neither wound was necessarily fatal.

Presently he revived and could talk. He corroborated all that had been said above, and also stated that the men were masked, and that he could not recognize a man in the crowd.

A Gruesome Sight.

When day light came the crowds began to gather, and many people were soon on their way to Watkinsville from this city. It was an awful sight that met the gaze at the scene of the lynching. The upturned faces of the men had a look of terror upon them. All were shot through the body several times, except Lewis Robinson, who was shot in the mouth. The mob took special vengeance on Aycock, the white man. It was apparent that the members of the mob believed him the guiltiest of the lot. Thorugh his heart was a hole as big as a man's fist. His body was fairly riddled.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner T. H. Pass held an inquest over the remains of the eight dead men this morning. The evidence was all taken, but there was nothing to throw light on the identity of the men who were in the mob. Fuller investigation will be made by the authorities of the county, but it is very doubtful if any evidence ever comes to light on the subject. The mob went about its work so thoroughly and each member was so well masked that it was impossible for them to be identified.

The Feeling in Oconee.

The people of Oconee county are horrified at the enormity of this lynching. The best element of the people in that county has been at work steadily for months in the effort to bring these men to trial in the courts. They realized that the name of the county was in the balance and that they must prevent a lynching. They proceeded calmly and effectively to get up the evidence in the case against the three negroes and Aycock. The negroes confessed, but Aycock denied the charge. Aside from the statements of the three negroes about Aycock, there was little corroborative evidence that came to light. While many believed him guilty, others thought him innocent.

Now the people feel that an outrage has been perpetrated upon the people of the county by this mob. Everything was so quiet and the trials were almost at hand, and the people had begun to congratulate themselves upon the outcome.

The Assault Brand.

Then came the action of the negro, Sandy Price, at the residence of Mrs. Dooley, last Tuesday. That was the straw that evidently broke the camel's back. And yet the people of Oconee county seemed to wish that crime, also, to be punished by law. They had the negro in the hands of more than fifty white men, and yet he was not lynched. They actually carried him to jail and awaited his trial.

For several days, however, there has been a slight undercurrent of uneasiness in Oconee. No special fear was entertained of a lynching, but the opinion gained ground that the negroes were becoming more insolent, especially since the negro Price was not handled roughly by the people.

In all probability, not this side the judgment bar of God will it be disclosed what was the real motive of the mob, but the general belief is that a band of men determined that, for the protection of their homes, this thing must be done, and having determined that, they went mad and wreaked vengeance upon men who were not even charged with capital crimes.

Mob Undoes Work.

There is no denying the fact that ever since the killing of the Holbrooks couple in so brutal a manner the people of Oconee county and that entire section of the state have been under an intense strain.

They have felt that their lives were endangered and that the sanctity of their homes was imperilled. They have borne themselves with remarkable patience and had almost won the victory. The few men who constituted the mob have undone all that the quiet and conservative citizens had done toward law and order. When the Holbrook murder occurred and the confessions of the three negroes were made, it was believed that, perhaps, others were in the plot and that there might be a repetition of the crime in other localities.

Federal Warrants Used.

To add to the feeling in the county, a few days since a white man in that county whipped his negro cook because she was insolent to his wife. Her husband came over to Athens and swore out a warrant against him. A number of people resented the interference of the federal courts in this matter and that caused a feeling that bodes no good.

Then came the action of Sandy Price, who broke into the home of Mrs. Dooley, and with that came the final explosion.

The Work of the Curious.

Until the coroner's jury was empanelled the bodies of the dead men were left as they lay when the last volley was fired into their bodies. Some of them were half dressed, others had nearly all their clothes on them. Last night was a cool night and they had evidently gone to bed with their clothes on in some instances.

As the crowd multiplied the curious insisted on taking cartridge shells and other things as mementoes of the horrible affair, but this was soon stopped by the officers.

HAWKES, THE OPTICIAN.

Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Acknowledged by those who are competent to judge from a scientific point of view and by those who have given them practical tests by use, to be the most perfect in optical results, durability and beauty of design. Expert opticians in attendance. 14 Whitehall street.

HEBREW BAZAAR CLOSES.

Young Men's Hebrew Association Bazaar Was a Great Financial Success.

The bazaar given by the Young Men's Hebrew Association at the old Lyceum theater, on Edgewood avenue, came to a close last night, after achieving even greater success than the most sanguine expected.

To J. Saul, president of the association; Nathan Wolff, chairman of the bazaar committee, and Miss Bessie Ney, chairman of the ladies' auxiliary, more so than to any other persons, should go the credit for the splendid results.

It was announced at midnight last night that approximately $1,000 had been cleared. This will form the nucleus of a fund which the association hopes to raise, and with which it will erect a handsome building for its home.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has been in existence only a year, and it already has a membership of about 125.

Conductor Is Killed.

Albuquerque, N. M., June 29.—A Santa Fe passenger train coming from El Paso was wrecked at San Antonio, south of here, today by colliding with freight cars that had been pushed on the main track accidentally. The first coach of the passenger train was telescoped and Conductor Wells, of El Paso, was killed. Five persons were injured, one seriously.

Charleston Exceeds Contract.

Provincetown, Mass., June 29.—The cruiser Charleston on her official trial run today made an average speed of 22.3 knots an hour. She exceeded her contract requirement by .3 knots.

S. F. PARROTT GOES TO MACON

Well Known Atlantan Made Vice President of G. S. and F.

He Leaves Next Monday To Makke His Home in the Central City, Where Headquarters of His Railroad Is Located—W. C. Shaw Resigns.

Macon, Ga., June 29.—At the meeting of the directors of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad today Vice President and General Manager William Checkley Shaw, of Macon, officially tendered his resignation, because of failing health. Samuel F. Parrott, of Atlanta, chairman of the Southeastern Freight Association, was elected to succeed him as vice president.

Samuel F. Parrott returned from Macon last night, after attending the meeting of the directors of the Georgia Southern and Florida. He announced that he would accept the position of vice president.

The election of Mr. Parrott means that he will leave Atlanta and make his home, for a time at least, in Macon, where his headquarters will be located. He stated last night that he had already secured a residence in the Central City, and would occupy it next Monday.

"Atlanta is too important a place to quit entirely," said Mr. Parrott, "and I expect to drop back occasionally to see how the land lies."

He stated that the Georgia Southern and Florida was in excellent shape, and seemed pleased with his election.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

MRS. JANE WALTON DIED YESterday afternoon about 6 o'clock at the residence, 61 Lindsay street. The funeral services will be conducted Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of her son, W. M. Walton. Mrs. Walton is survived by four children. The interment will be in Hollywood cemetery.

A TREAT IS PROMISED TO EVERYbody Thursday and Friday nights at the Turner's tabernacle, when a splendid programme will be rendered for the benefit of the church. A number of prominent white ministers of Atlanta will take part, Dr. Bradley and Rev. Dr. Broughton being named on the programme.

MRS. M. HARTMAN PASSED AWAY yesterday morning in the seventieth year of her age at a private sanitarium. Mrs. Hartman had been ill for some time and her death was not unexpected. She was a woman of fine character and lovable disposition, and her death will be regretted by hundreds of friends in Atlanta. Besides her husband, Mrs. Hartman is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Ed. Elkan, Mrs. L. Regenstein and Mrs. W. D. Blum. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at the residence of the family, 370 Washington street. Dr. David Marx will officiate. The interment will take place in Oakland cemetery.

MISS MERTIS KNOX, DAUGHTER of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Knox, of Poplar Springs, died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at the home of her parents. Miss Knox was 26 years of age. Her death will be learned with sorrow by a wide circle of friends in this city and elsewhere. The body will be taken to Rome, Ga., this morning at 8:35 o'clock, for funeral services and interment.

STATE TREASURER R. E. PARK will today send out checks for the amount of $64,000 interest on the first six months of this year on registered bonds. This interest will go to 225 persons. When Captain Park went into office the semi-annual payment of interest on registered bonds amounted to only $30,000 and the fact that it has more than doubled since then show how popular the registered bond is becoming.

AN APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER for the Southern Construction Company was lodged with Hon. Arnold Broyles, clerk of the Fulton county courts, yesterday. The name of the organization indicates nature of its business. Incorporators are G. C. Henry, of Jacksonville, Fla., and S. M. Conant, of Fulton county, Ga. The capital stock indicated in the papers is $5,000, the right being reserved to increase the amount of stock. The articles of incorporation call for a twenty year life with the privilege of renewal.

GOVERNOR TERRELL YESTERDAY offered a reward of $10 for the arrest and conviction of the unknown person or persons who burned the barn of Rounsaville & Brother in Rome on June 13. About $1,200 worth of property was destroyed as a result of the incendiary's work.

HANNAH HILL, THROUGH HER ATtorney, Sidney Tapp, yesterday brought suit against the Western and Atlantic railway for $25,000. The plaintiff avers that her husband, Captain Hill, was killed while he was working for the Marietta Fertilizire Works at Marietta and that his death was due to negligence and carelessness on the part of the defendant corporation.

MORTUARY.

Two Deaths Near Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., June 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. Kate Petty, mother of Mrs. Jere Blanton, died last night. The body was shipped to Belfast, Tenn., this morning.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson, aged 25 years, died at the home of her parents at Monrovia yesterday. Her husband survives her. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of D. K. Wall.

Mrs. John L. Frazer, McRae, Ga.

McRae, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. John L. Frazer, wife of Dr. J. L. Frazer, died here this morning. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at this place.

Washington T. Capps, Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., June 29.—Washington Tazewell Capps, aged 75 years, father of Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, chief of the bureau of construction and repair in the navy department at Washington, is dead here. He was a successful Norfolk county trucker, and had accumulated large property. Rear Admiral Capps is here.

Mrs. D. C. Robertson, Gainesville.

Gainesville, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. D. C. Robertson, mother of Professor T. H. Robertson, grand master of the grand lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Georgia, died at the home of her son, Thweatt Robertson, very suddenly this morning. She was 77 years of age. She was the mother of twelve children, a majority of whom survive her. Funeral services were held this afternoon, after which the remains were taken to the late family home near Bolding's bridge for interment.

Ada Rehan Improving.

London, June 29.—Miss Ada Rehan, the American actress, who has been suffering from attack of appendicitis, is steadily improving.

WALLACE QUIT FOR MERE MONEY

Continued from First Page.

sel for the commission. They at once entered upon the preparation of the statement, which was not ready for publication until late tonight, the secretary meantime talking with the president over the long distance telephone at Oyster Bay. The statement was issued by direction of the president, its main features having been agreed upon when Secretary Taft saw the president at Harvard university earlier in the week.

Secretary Taft begins with the statement of Mr. Wallace to Chairman Shonts immediately after the organization of the commission, that he would be ready to accept the position of chief engineer at $25,000 per year and a residence on the isthmus, and would enter on his duties June 1. When the reorganization of the commission was under consideration in December, Mr. Wallace wrote Secretary Taft suggesting that if it the president and yourself decide at any time to reduce the commission to three members resident on the isthmus, the governor of the zone and the chief engineer should be members of this commission ex-officio," adding that "an organization of this kind with the chairman of the commission resident in Washington to look after general and departmental matters would no doubt work satisfactorily and be much less cumbersome than the present one."

In March Mr. Wallace asked for a personal interview before any radical changes in the governmental organization of the commission, disclaiming that he wished additional emoluments, "but simply that no condition of affairs be created which will necessarily interfere with my efficiency here."

Wallace Approved Everything.

Secretary Taft accordingly submitted to Wallace by cable the detailed plan of reorganization of the commission and received this reply by cable "Plan excellent. Satisfactory. Gracias (thanks)."

The statement says Mr. Wallace expressed his unequivocal approval of the distribution of duties and powers as defined in the executive order, "especially those relating to the office of chief engineer," and during his subsequent stay of six weeks in the United States, daily participated with his associates, in carrying out the same. To the president and secretary of war and members of the commission and its counsel he frequently expressed his unqualified approval and acceptance of the distribution of duties and powers as in the order embodied, and particularly those relating to himself.

Twelve days after his arrival on the Isthmus Mr. Wallace sent the following cablegram to Secretary Taft:

"Important complicated business matters which cannot be arranged by correspondence and which may affect my relations as chief engineer of the commission, necessitate immediate return to the United States to confer with you and others. An order from you to return for official consultation will prevent apprehension on the part of employees. Suggest Shonts remain until my arrival. Please answer."

Secretary Taft replied:

"Secretary of war and Shonts, in accordance with your request and without knewledge of circumstances that justify, approve your return for consultation with them at Washington."

Just before sailing Mr. Wallace wrote a letter to the secretary in which he referred to his intended visit to the United States, but gave no explanation of his personal plans.

When they met in New York, by appointment, the statement says, Mr. Wallace said part of the interview would be personal to himself and part would concern the general canal work on the isthmus, to which Secretary Taft agreed.

Question of Conditions.

The statement continues:

"Mr. Wallace then said that a few days before he sent the cable to the secretary he received a cable from a prominent business man in New York, asking if he would consider an offer to accept an important position in New York, and that he had cabled in reply that 'it was simply a question of terms and conditions,' and that he had requested particulars; that the particulars came and it proved to be a definite offer of a position as president of a large holding company controlling several other corporations, with certain stock benefits and other advantages to himself, which, with the salary made it equivalent to $50,000 a year; that he did not at once accept the offer, but delayed it for a few days, in order to cable the secretary of war, during which time the parties increased their proposal between $10,000 to $15,000 a year, making it equivalent to $60,000 or $65,000.

"He stated that the position was an especially attractive one, and such as he had only hoped to obtain after the completion of the canal, and thus only after years of further service on the isthmus; that the duties of the new position were especially agreeable, and afforded opportunities to make money through investments, etc., further; that the position was such a good one that he did not consider that he could decline it; that life on the isthmus was lonely and accompanied with risk to himself and wife, and that was another reason for accepting a better offer; but that his new duties would not require all of his attention for the next two months, and that the parties had agreed that he could close up his canal work in the meantime, always provided it did not take him from New York to the isthmus. He referred to the president's order appointing the original commission, and in which the president had stated that the commissioners would hold office subject to the due fulfillment of their duties, and he stated that this made the office subject to termination by the president, and that consequently, he (Mr. Wallace), considered that the holder of the office had an equal right to retire from it at his option at any time.

Taft's Roast of Wallace.

"Concluding, he stated that, while he was thus severing his connection with the canal work, he was willing to make up his canal report, and he would, if desired by the government, continue to serve as a commissioner; but not as chief engineer in charge of the construction work on the isthmus.

"Mr. Wallace followed his personal statement with a discussion lasting half an hour regarding conditions on the isthmus and the work on the canal. When he finished, Secretary Taft thus addressed him:

"'Mr. Wallace, I am inexpressibly disappointed, not only because you have taken this step, but because you seem so utterly insensible to the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you quit your task at a critical moment, on the eve of important work and in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accepted your position, with your department unperfected in organization, and when you know, too, that my public duties call me to the Philippines for several months. I must be allowed to remind you that when you were employed by the commission a little over a year ago you were only receiving $15,000 per annum under your former position, and that your salary was fixed at the sum demanded by yourself, $25,000. That was for constant service on the isthmus, where the construction work was to be performed. You knew the risks to yourself and to your family, if they went with you, in the work you assumed an obligation to do. If you had not desired the position, you need not have sought nor accepted it, but I understand that quite the contrary was the case.

"'When the president found it necessary to make a reorganization of the former commission you were consulted in the frankest manner about every feature of the reorganization and were encouraged freely to express your opinions. The new plan of organization, which included your appointment as a commissioner, was warmly accepted and indorsed by you, and you expressed your hearty approval of it in the most unequivocal manner not only to the president and myself, but to members of the commission and its counsel. You cooperated for all these weeks in the work of reorganization and accepted the position assigned you under the president's order of April 1. The president and myself relied upon this fact in making up the plans and the other members were selected with that in view. Now, within twelve days after your arrival upon the isthmus you send me a cable, which, read in the light of what you say today, signifies your practical acceptance of an offer of another position inconsistent with the performance of your duties on the isthmus. I am astonished that you should be so disregardful of the splendid opportunities of a position which would have made you famous the world over by the performance of your duties of chief engineer.

For Mere Lucre.

"'For mere lucre you change your position over night without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your government by this action, when the engineering forces on the isthmus are left without a real head and your department is not perfected in organization; when the advisory board of engineers is to assemble under call of the president within two months and when I am departing for the Philippines on public duty. All this you know as well as I know it, but it has not had the least influence upon your action—you have thought of yourself and yourself alone. I consider that by every principle of honor and duty you were bound to treat the subject differently. You have permitted the president and all of us to proceed in full confidence that you would perform the functions of chief engineer, and now, in an hour, you drop your great duties and throw them back upon us as if it were a matter of no consequence and all this for your personal advantage solely.

No Right To Abandon Duty.

"'Mr. Wallace, I do not agree with your idea of your rights, nor with your idea as to your duties. I do not agree that the president's original order giving him the right to discharge an unfaithful commissioner gave you the right to abandon your duty at a critical moment. More than this, your duty in the premises is not measured by your mere legal contractural rights. It should be measured by high obligation of a public officer with a sacred allegiance to the government; it should be his honor and his pleasure to serve. You were, therefore, in honor bound by all that has preceded to continue to perform your duties upon the isthmus until such time, a year at least, as would have afforded us reasonable opportunity to select a competent successor and prepare him for the great duties of that office.

"'You make not the least complaint against your associates—superior or inferior—(I know of no possible ground for any). You are influenced solely by your personal advantages.

"'Under these circumstances, Mr. Wallace, and with great personal pain and disappointment I am bound to say that I consider the public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment and turn over the records of your office to the chairman of the commission.'

"Mr. Wallace replied that he was deeply disturbed at the view taken by the secretary; that he had considered that he had a right to retire when he chose, but that he was desirous of talking it all over and making some arrangement whereby the government could use his service in some capacity.'

Taft Refuses To Dicker.

"The secretary answered: 'Further talk is useless. It amounts to dicker. I cannot dicker on such a grave subject. I have assumed that you had given this subject the greatest consideration and you have approached it deliberately and stated to me your action in set and definite terms. You have unmistakably announced that your purpose is to accept a position so attractive that you could not possibly afford to decline it, and that you would not henceforth perform any duties for the government as inconsistent with serving your new masters, who require your constant presence in New York, and, therefore, that you could not and would not go back to Panama as chief engineer.'

"Mr. Wallace again stated 'that he deeply regretted that the secretary's point of view was different from his own and said that he would send his resignation as soon as he got back to his hotel and would address it to the president through the secretary.'

"'While there is a difference between us,' he added, 'as to the point of view we take concerning my duty, I consider that there can be no question that I have performed my full duty up to this hour.'"

It is expected that his successor as chief engineer may be announced in a few days. The commission is in communication with an engineer of distinguished ability, who had been asked whether he will accept the position, and an answer is expected from him probably tomorrow. Neither Secretary Taft nor Chairman Shonts would tonight indicate the identity of the one who has been offered the place.

Men's Stylish Oxfords



Stylish Summer Shoes For Men.

We're showing everything desirable in Men's Summer Shoes both high and low cut.

Our three-fifty values are incomparable in style and quality.

We also show the highest grade footwear in the country.

Ask to see the Edwin Clapp Make.

(Five and Six Dollars.)

R. C. Black

85 Whitehall St.

GOV. HANLEY TO CRUSADE AGAINST THE GALLOWS

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Governor Hanley today refused to interfere with the case of Berkely Smith, who is to be hanged at Michigan City tomorrow for the murder of his wife in Indianapolis. In his opinion on the subject the governor says he has decided not to interfere with capital punishment during his administration as he had contemplated except possibly in individual cases. He adds:

"Personally I am opposed to capital punishment. I have a profound conviction that the state has no moral right to take the life of a citizen save in self-defense as in the enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order or as in case of a riot, insurrection or rebellion.

"As to the wisdom of such punishment and the moral right of the state to inflict it I shall appeal to the people and ask that the provision be stricken from the law by the next general assembly.

BEATING WOMAN COSTS HIS LIFE

Ex-Sheriff Pettis Killed by Young Cicero Blackshear.

Jeffersonville, Ga., June 29.—Former Sheriff E. F. Pettis was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by Cicero Blackshear. The boy fired four times with a revolver, each bullet entering the head.

Pettis has been boarding at the Blackshear home, 2 miles out of Jeffersonville. Mrs. Blackshear is a widow.

This afternoon her young daughter rushed out into a field where the boy Cicero was at work and told him Pettis was beating their mother. The boy ran to the house, found the man pummeling his mother and killed him.

It is alleged Pettis was drunk. He was a man about sixty years of age.

SMALL BOYS KILL NEGRO INTRUDER

Cordele, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Coroner Graham has just returned from Rains, 5 miles south west of Cordele, where he held an inquest over the dead body of the Terrell negro, who was killed at 12 o'clock last night by Gus Singletary, a 15-year-old white boy, and his brother. The verdict rendered was justifiable homicide.

The negro was trying to enter the Singletary home, composed of the two boys, a sister and mother, and after being run off one time returned an hour later, saying that he intended to enter the house. As he was trying to do, with a club in his hand, the two boys opened fire, one with a shotgun and the other with a pistol. The boys are small in their ages.

Six Persons Killed.

Phillipsburg, Kans., June 29.—Six persons were killed and twenty injured, sixteen of the latter seriously, in a storm that struck here and in this vicinity last night. The destruction to property and crops will run far into the thousands.



Dr. Hathaway

Dr. Hathaway Permanently Cures

Nervous Debility, Nerve and Brain Exhaustion, Stricture, Varicocele, Specific Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diseases of the Heart, Liver and Stomach, Skin Diseases, and other diseases of a chronic nature. No charge for examination, consultation or advice. Call or write. Books Free. 25 years experience. Address J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., 33 Inman Building, 21½ S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Office hours 8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 to 1.

HOKE SMITH OPENS CAMPAIGN AT MADISON

Greater Portion of His Speech Devoted to Attack on the Railroads.

GOOD CROWD PRESENT TO HEAR THE SPEAKER

He Says That Railroad Rates Are Too High and That They Ought To Be Reduced. He Also Talks of White Supremacy.

Madison, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Hoke Smith, of Fulton county, opened his campaign for governor here today in a speech of an hour and thirty minutes, during the greater part of which he attacked the railroad corporations of the state and denounced their methods as well as the charges for service which they demand of the public.

His other principal topics of discussion were white supremacy and education. Mr. Smith did not mention the name of any of the other candidates.

Mr. Smith reached Madison shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and was met by a committee from the Hoke Smith Club, which had made arrangements for his entertainment.

The speaking took place at 11 o'clock this morning before the north entrance to the court house, where a large number of benches had been placed with a covering of cotton bagging overhead to shade the spectators from the sun's rays.

Many places of business were closed during the middle of the day, and almost everybody in town gathered in the court house square. Temporary restaurants made their appearance in vacant stores, on the streets, and in vacant lots and everywhere "barbecue" was served with regular Fourth of July lavishness.

However, not an ox cart was seen during the day on the streets of Madison.

Thirty-Eight from Atlanta.

The speaking began about an hour after the arrival of the Georgia railroad train from Atlanta. To this train there were attached three extra coaches, which had been provided to accommodate those who desired to come to hear Mr. Smith speak. The Georgia road was preparod to furnish ten extra coaches, and had them on hand before the train left the Atlanta depot, but on account of the smallness of the Atlanta party, seven of them were left off. The conductor stated that, all told, including regular passengers, he had forty-five passengers for Madison. Thirty-eight of these were in the three extra coaches, eighteen in one, eleven in another and nine in another, as the train left the depot. These included the nine members of the Fifth regiment band of Atlanta, which furnished the music for the occasion, eight newspaper men and the stenographer.

The band played "Dixie" at each station between Atlanta and Madison, but the only point where there was anything like a demonstration was at Lithonia, where quite a number had gathered in front of the depot, and there the only shout heard was "Hurrah for Clark Howell!"

Upon the arrival of the train in Madison the Atlanta party was met at the depot by the members of the Hoke Smith Club, and headed by the band, was escorted to the center of the city.

The people of Madison outdid themselves in looking after the wants of the visitors, and every hospitable attention was shown them.

After the speaking there was a baseball game in the afternoon between the Covington and Madison teams, an attraction which brought quite a number to the city from outside points.

Had a Good Audience.

The crowd began to gather in the court house square by 10 o'clock, and when Mr. Smith made his appearance there was a large audience on hand to hear him. The crowd, which included many ladies, and in the rear to the left quite a number of negroes, was variously estimated.

Mr. Smith was received with cheers when he made his way to the speaker's stand, erected at the court house door, accompanied by the executive committee of the Hoke Smith Club.

On the stand with Mr. Smith were seated the members of the local committee, including E. C. Ponder, M. A. Mustin, Wyatt Holmes, Albert G. Foster, P. G. Walker, W. P. Wallace, Charles F. George, W. B. R. Pennington, John S. Clarke, H. H. Fitzpatrick, W. P. Bearden, Percy Middlebrooks, Frank S. Florence, John H. Welch and the following citizens of Atlanta: James R. Gray, J. E. Maddox, Sam D. Jones, E. M. Hudson, H. T. Moore, Louis Gholstin, Oscar Pappenheimer, John Clay Smith, B. M. Blount, Forrest Adair and Frank Arnold.

Introduced by Atkinson.

Mr. Smith was introduced to his audience by Paul Atkinson, a prominent merchant and farmer of Madison.

After expressing appreciation of the honor which Mr. Smith had seen fit to confer upon Morgan county by opening his campaign here, Mr. Atkinson said that Georgia was in need of a strong, well trained arm to fight her battles, "because until the powerful political ring which has been in control of the state's affairs for the last twenty-five years is smashed, then, and not till then, will Georgia get her own."

Georgia would not get her own, Mr. Atkinson declared, until the powerful corporations had been brought under control and the prevailing political iniquities wiped out. The voice of the people, who owe allegiance to no one, had been heard, he said, calling for a fearless leader who would control and subdue these great evils, "and I am here today to say to you that the people have found that leader."

"We feel that if there was ever a time in the history of our state when the man and the occasion met, that hour is now.

"Massachusetts has her Douglas," Mr. Atkinson declared dramatically, "Missouri has her Folk and so sure as election day come Georgia will have her Smith."

Mr. Atkinson then introduced Mr. Smith as "Georgia's next governor."

Went for Railroads.

Mr. Smith was given a round of applause as he arose to deliver his address. He first fired a shot at the Georgia railroad because a special train was not furnished for the occasion, and remarked that the people seemed to have been able to get here even though no special courtesies were extended to them.

"If you consummate the call which you have given me," Mr. Smith declared, "the day of the railroads' rule in Georgia will be over."

Mr. Smith then took up the subject of corporation and ring rule and entered into denunciation of the railroads along several lines. Mr. Smith said he proposed to enter into the thick of the battle and to ask for no quarter and to give none. If he were convinced that the voice of the people were the voice of God he would almost feel, he said, that this call was divine.

In criticising the railroads, Mr. Smith declared that they were collecting $4,000,000 excessive freight rates from the people of Georgia every year. The railroad commission, he said, could relieve the people.

"But they don't do it," came from a voice in the crowd.

Bouquet to Brown.

At this point Mr. Smith took occasion to warmly compliment Chairman J. Pope Brown, of the railroad commission, whom he succeeded in the race, by declaring that Mr. Brown was the only man on the commission in some time who desired to give the people the relief they should have, "and he's going to be turned off." Later on, in connection with the port rate case, Mr. Smith gave Mr. Brown another bouquet.

In the midst of this discussion there came a shout from the rear of the audience:

"Hurrah for Jim Smith!"

Mr. Smith told his audience that if they wanted a real amiable, good-natured fellow for governor they should not vote for him, because he didn't think the governor had any right to be amiable when handling the business of the people.

He said he looked on the action of the Georgia railroad in refusing a special train as a piece of pleasantry and a great blunder.

Mr. Smith then told why he favored an amendment to the state constitution which would insure white supremacy in Georgia. The white primary would no longer suffice, he said, when the white people become divided, as they will When he reached the grandfather clause he got in a word for the old soldiers.

"God bless the old veterans still," he said. "I see some of them over there."

"The people of Georgia are going to recapture the state," Mr. Smith said in conclusion. Then followed a handshaking which lasted some minutes.

Mr. Smith began by referring to petitions sent him by citizens of Morgan county, told the causes that led up to his announcement, and continuing, said:

I well know that in undertaking this effort to help free the state from the domination of railroad and ring rule, I am inviting and will receive poisoned darts hurled from many directions. The railroad politicians understand that my election will mean a death blow to their control, and they will devise every plan which shrewdness and cunning can suggest to accomplish my defeat.

They will attack in front with a candidate professing our principles. They will attack in the rear with candidates offering more than we hope to accomplish.

But I shall conduct the fight with indifference to false charges, and unswerving zeal and faith in the merits and success of our cause.

However much I would have preferred to give my time to private interests, since I have accepted your flag I am ready to bear it where the fight grows thickest. I shall neither ask nor give quarter. It is no case for compromise. We must enter the fight with every bridge behind us burned, determined to win a complete victory.

In all ages there has been the struggle for class rule on the one side and for popular freedom on the other.

Mr. Smith referred to the fight in other states, particularly against transportation corporations. He said.

The fight must now be made against the domination of party machinery by railroad politicians.

Nominations must be made for state house officers in white primaries under the Australian ballot syatem by a majority vote.

No foreign corporation or non-residents should be allowed to operate railroads in Georgia.

Railroads must be taxed as other taxpayers.

Our laws as to lobbying must be broadened and enforced

The Georgia railroad commissioners must be elected by the people and must protect the public in transportation matters against over-charges and against tyrannical misconduct. It is a fight for the reconquest of the state by the people.

No one man can claim the right to lead as a candidate. You had the right to select your own candidate. No one man is responsible for the popular uprising.

There are hundreds of men in Georgia who have fought for the principles which underly the coming campaign, and I did so actively for years while interested in journalism.

The railroads and other special classes employ representatives whose time is chiefly given to manipulating party machinery and controlling legislation.

That the railroads and the machine have been working together is clearly shown by the positions which the political representatives of the railroads are given in party councils.

The use of passes distributed by skillful politicians has been another means of party and state control by the railroads. This has been carried to such a degree that they have been given to legislators and their families, and to their friends. They are given to delegates to conventions who stand in with the railroad politicians.

We have no law preventing railroad corporations and other special classes from furnishing money to pay the expenses of candidates. That this has been done no one doubts. How high up in the line of officeholders we have those who have accepted such aid I will not undertake to say.

The entire tendency of party government has been toward machine rather than popular rule. We have primaries, but we do not require the party candidate to first receive a majority of the votes cast before he becomes our nominee; we send our delegates to conventions not chosen by the people, but by county executive committees. We make it easy for the representatives of the railroad and ring party to put out a number of candidates and get the selection away from the people to a convention. Then railroad ring rulers are masters of the situation. Their talents shine.

The crowning proof of the combinations between the railroad politicians and the ring came in the tender of a place upon the supreme court bench to Judge Hamilton McWhorter, the chief political representative of the Southern railway, styled the "advisory counsel." The "advisory counsel" has been known for years as having but the one client, and for that client he did not appear in the courts. He was their Georgia political representative. He controlled the special favors of the road, while he obtained the special favors for it.

I give him credit for ability, but his relation to politics and to this corporation utterly unfitted him for the bench.

It is not surprising that the people of Georgia are revolting at the possibility of continuing the ring in control by electing to the office of governor the man whom they have slated for the succession.

Is it strange that under such conditions freedom of action in matters of legislation has not existed in our state?

The railroads have checked nearly all legislation they opposed.

Their genius for tax dodging has been marvelous.

They have maintained foreign corporations in the operation of our Georgia railroads.

They have held on to charges for transportation that are unreasonable and excessive.

They have defied offensively the rights of the public.

Foreign Railroad Corporations.

More than half the railroad tracks of our state are operated by foreign corporations.

They operate our transportation highways and perform functions which belong to the state. A railroad company is a quasi-public corporation. It owes private duties to its stockholders. It owes public duties to the people. For its public duties the state must stand responsible. It is utterly incongruous that a state should allow a foreign corporation, not amenable to the courts of the state, to exercise rights that are conferred for public good through the use of the state's highest power.

How to Make the Law Effective.

Let us demand that legislation be passed which will prevent the operation of railroads in Georgia by foreign corporations. The frequently suggested proposition of domesticating foreign corporations would be ineffective. North Carolina passed such legislation and the supreme court of the United States held that it did not change the citizenship of foreign corporations. If, however, we forbid the operation of railroads in Georgia by foreign corporations, or non-resident citizens, those foreign corporations which own the railroads will be forced to sell them or lease them to corporations organized in Georgia, and this course will effectually bring all railroads within the state into the hands of domestic corporations.

We should accept no half-way measure which can be hung up by injunctions.

The legislation should fix a reasonable time in the future when its operation will begin.

This will give the necessary opportunity for the organization of local corporations.

Penalties should be provided for a violation of the laws which, vigorously enforced, will protect the people, and assert the state's sovereignty.

Competetion Should Be Guarded.

We should carefully guard that provision of the constitution of the state which forbids the consolidation of competing lines of railroads. For the presence of this provision of our constitution we are indebted to that great Georgia orator and statesman, Robert Toombs. It is an important and valuable provision. Its violation should never be permitted.

In this connection also let me call attention to the Southeastern Freight Association, an organization through the instrumentality of which all railroads running into our section succeed in adjusting their differences, making rates uniform and preventing competition.

This association is simply a scheme to avoid the law against pooling. Through its instrumentality competition in shipments from outside the state has been destroyed, and the railroad companies make our people pay exorbitant and unjust freight rates, where shipments are from and to points outside of the state.

Mr. Smith here entered with a discussion of the railroad commission and the railroads and declared the standard tariff rates in Georgia to be the same as twenty years ago.

We have been recently told of the reduction made in interstate freight rates. I have compared the rates charged to this place with the eastern and western rates charged in South Carolina, and I find in each instance that you are paying over 20 per cent more both for your western and eastern traffic than is charged in South Carolina.

Burden Too Great for Citizens.

These are all questions to be studied by the state. The burden of carrying on a struggle for fair treatment from transportation companies should not fall upon the individual. It is an uneven fight between an individual and a transportation company where rates are involved. The transportation company is conducting a fight not alone to maintain its rate against the particular individual, but against all others in the state similarly situated. The individual is interested only in his own particular rate. He cannot stand the cost of the contest. I maintain that a railroad commission should investigate these questions, and that the power of the state should be used to protect the citizens against unjust transportation charges.

The Georgia law today allows the governor to suspend at will a railroad commissioner, and report his reasons for so doing to the legislature, and if the legislature approves the commissioner can be removed.

I say to you most positively, if I am elected governor, I will exercise this power whenever I deem the public interest requires it.

No people should be compelled to fill the place of supplicants to secure fair treatment from railroads. The state and the nation should protect the public.

The present transportation rates are excessive. The state gives it to the people of Georgia to reduce them.

Our state has two great harbors. Ships upon the ocean sail free of charge. But small capital is required to ply steamboats as well as sailing vessels from our harbors to the ports of the world. If the railroad commission would give to the distributing points in Georgia a fair reduction in transportation rates from the harbors, the total commerce of the state would be made independent. The people of the interior would be benefited by the lessened charges. Our ports would prosper and grow from the business passing through them.

Our people, by failure to obtain fair port rates, are made to carry burdens not even in the interests of railroads located in Georgia but in the interests of great railroad systems outside of Georgia. I regard the action of the Georgia railroad commission in failing to reduce the cost of transportation from the ports of Georgia to the interior points throughout the state as inexcusable.

Not Hostile to Property Rights.

I would not for one moment have you believe that I am hostile to property rights. I believe in absolute protection for property rights. I desire to see every citizen of the state accumulate by honesty and industry a competency for himself and family. Thrift through fair means is commendable, and the state should encourage those who fairly acquire property.

Our fellow citizens who work for these companies need not fear that the enforcement of the rights of the public in matters of transportation will injure them.

The plan of reduction of transportation charges, based upon the net receipts of the companies, would involve a substruction of operating expenses from gross receipts. The amounts paid to employees would go to the credit of the transportation companies, and they would have no inducement to lessen the number or pay of such employees. If they reduce either, their rates of transportation charges would again be reduced.

The termination of railroad rule in the state would protect the employees from the tendency to pass laws cutting off their rights. The employees of railroads will be helped, not injured, by popular supremacy.

But the property of the people is not safe unless the state and the nation measure up fully to their duty in questions of transportation, and the performance of this duty is not an invasion of property rights.

A governor free to act and ready for service can prevent them from defying the rights of the state and the citizens.

I wish to disclaim all hostility to railroads. They are the great arteries of trade, but they fail to give proper life to the business of our state when they impose unjust burdens.

I have the greatest respect for my brethren of the bar who do simply the regular legal work of railroads.

We should elect our railroad commissioners by the people. We should repeal that portion of the law which requires a lawyer and a railroad man on the commission. I do not mean to bar lawyers and railroad men from the commission, but the attorney general could give the legal advice and the commissioners should employ a rate expert to help work out their policies. All the places on the commission should be open to business men, to merchants, manufacturers and farmers, to men most interested in the cost of transportation.

To the commission should be given all the power of the state. The railroads in recent litigation against the commission in the United States court denied that the commission had full power.

We should have commissioners bent upon taking the burdens from the people, and they should have the real support of the governor of the state.

Make White Primaries Clean.

I believe thoroughly in white primaries, but we should take steps to make absolutely clean the mode of conducting them. We should require a majority of those voting to make a nomination for state house officers, and we should adopt the plan of a second primary after the practice of South Carolina or Mississippi for such officers.

The railroads and ring rulers may manipulate a convention; they may secure a plurality for their candidate when many are in the field, but required to obtain a majority of the votes cast at an election, they will always be beaten, and the popular will must triumph.

When we elect our railroad commissioners by the people it will be of the utmost importance that convention nominations be not made.

The man who receives a majority of all the votes cast in a primary will owe his position to the popular will, and none but the loyal will be chosen.

Campaign Contributions Should Be Barred

Contributions of money for campaign purposes by corporations and other classes should be forbidden under severe penalties.

The use of money to buy votes or hire strikers at the polls should be stopped. Every candidate and his manager should be required, under oath to file a detailed statement of his expenditures.

In the coming primary let us lay aside personal friendships and vote for senators and members of the house of representatives who desire election solely to serve the people of the state, who are absolutely free from influence by combinations, railroads or classes. I wish to do all I can to help win the fight for governor, but it is equally important to elect a legislature devoted to the people's cause.

I would not be willing to fill the office of governor, high and honorable as it is, unless by so doing something is really to be accomplished for the public.

If I am elected governor, the third house will not sit in Atlanta and the rights of the people shall be guarded at every point.

White Supremacy and Qualification for Suffrage.

I urge the passage at once of an amendment to the constitution of our state which will prevent the possibility of danger from the negro vote. I am fully aware that at present, with our white primary, no immediate trouble need be anticipated in the state at large.

It is not wise statesmanship to wait until trouble has come upon you, when, by seeing it in advance, you can prevent it. Now, while we are all together, let us guard the state against the time when we will probably be separated. It has only been a few years since our Populist friends made a fight outside the white primary. What a blessing it would have been to Georgia had a constitutional amendment eliminated during that contest a large ignorant negro vote, subject to commercial influences.

Let us protect the state now while we can easily do so from the dangers which would then threaten us. The Republican division of the white vote in a national election would be backed with limitless funds; back taxes would be quickly paid up, and then, too late, we would reflect upon what might have been and grieve at our own lack of wisdom.

A great national contest is ahead. All the voters who really desire equal rights, and who are not seeking special privileges, those who oppose illegal combinations and unjust taxes, those who are determined that the great transportation companies shall perform their proper obligation to the masses of the people, these will line up together whether they are today followers of Bryan or Roosevelt, of Folk or LaFollette, of Cleveland, or Watson, if they are really true to the principles of popular government and devoted to the protection of the rights of the people, they will join to overthrow class legislation and free the country from railroad and corporate domination. When this time comes I wish to see the part Georgia takes in the struggle settled without complications from the votes of ignorant negroes.

The people of the states of Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Maryland have protected themselves from future danger by constitutional amendments, such as I advocate. If you ask me for the terms in which I think such an amendment should be expressed, I answer: It should be along the line of the bill offered by Hon. Thomas Hardwick in 1898, embracing also the best features of the amendment adopted by the people of Alabama.

But the ring rule crowd who desire to be in position to use this vote with their money whenever the necessity occurs, will tell you that I editorially opposed the Hardwick amendment in 1898 through the columns of The Atlanta Journal. I answer the charge is true.

Decisions rendered by the supreme court of the United States since that time simplify the question from a legal standpoint.

I was not then impressed with the necessity for such legislation, but serious thought and changed conditions convince me that it should be passed, and I have no doubt that this will also be the view of the white voters of Georgia if they give the subject time and reflection during the next twelve months.

There are many other reasons for adopting this amendment to our constitution. I will mention two—

All over the state there is a demand for the Australian ballot system. But there are many counties in Georgia where it would cause serious trouble, unless we first adopt a suffrage amendment. Such an amendment must precede the Australian ballot.

In our various elections held under the local statutes, such as city bond elections, local option elections, etc., the vote cannot be at primaries, but must be by all legal voters. The suffrage amendment would be most beneficial in such elections.

Back also of the entire question is the broad proposition that this must be preserved as a white man's country with a white man's government. I have no feelings of hostility toward the negroes. I believe we should see that they have kind treatment. But they will not be helped by bringing them in political conflict with their white neighbors.

The whites will do much for the negroes voluntarily, but it must be voluntary, not forced.

The Question of Education.

There is no more important duty resting upon the state than the proper training of the minds, the characters and the hearts of the children.

I do not sympathize with the view that the first work is to establish great colleges and let education percolate downward.

I do not consider it so important to furnish classical educations to a few, as to give opportunity for a good common school education to many.

All education to be logical should have in view the probable future of the majority of those being taught. The effort should be to train for lives of future usefulness.

Let me here speak of the negro problem in education. No real friend of the negro can fail to see that most of the work done for him in schools has been a failure, and has injured more than it has helped him. There are few types of negroes today as high as those developed prior to 1860, when the owner sought near his home to really bring out all that was best in negro character.

Eight Months Schools In Country.

Our grammar schools for whites in the country districts must be brought up to the standard of the best city schools with the addition of a practical course in agriculture. Nothing less than eight months' school should be deemed satisfactory.

All over the state through Christian organizations high schools with boarding departments and dormitories where children from the country can continue their work at nominal expense should be erected.

I urge the establishment of a state agricultural school, organized after the plan of the Technological school, with trustees independent of the trustees of the university, and chosen from those engaged in practical agricultural pursuits.

I do not favor taking the Morrell fund from the university unless full provision is made at the same time for the university, but I do favor providing an agricultural school for the sons of farmers, on a plan equal to the Technological school, which trains in mechanical pursuits. This is a line of educational work which has been neglected, and for that neglect I see no excuse.

The Question of "Reform."

There are 150,000 white men in Georgia with us in the reform party now. I do not object to the name reform. I believe that every government and every citizen should seek to reform and grow better every day. You cannot in government or in private life remain at a standstill. You grow better, or you grow worse, and when you seek to remain stationary, I believe, you grow worse.

If I live to serve you as governor, I shall not be content to amiably enjoy the honor, taking my own ease, and permitting the same to those around me.

I shall take the oath of office free from any promise except those made in public to all my fellow citizens. I will make no trade to prevent defeat or win success. I will have no one slated for my successor. No man shall, through my arrangement, claim that, after me, it is his time.

This is to be a contest between the people on the one side, and the railroads and favored classes on the other.

Our enemies well know who is their candidate.

The outrageous treatment they have given the city authorities of Madison and the business men of Atlanta in connection with this meeting is the clearest proof that they know what I represent.

There are cars enough for negro excursions at nominal rates, where the poor creatures are packed together, and cut and shoot each other, but no cars at any price for men who wish to gather to hear discussed their rights in connection with transportation companies.

Theagents of the eastern capitalists who operate the Georgia road could have obtained all the cars they wished from the agents of the same capitalists and their allies who operate the other lines running into Atlanta. The public can and must be protected by the state from such outrageous treatment.

The Railroad Ring Candidate.

We will have no difficulty in locating the railroad ring candidate. Every man will know who he is, unless determined not to know.

Just watch the railroads and the ring. See who they really help. They will make no mistake about who they want. "The ox knows his owner and the ass his master's crib."

We must organize in every county and in every militia district. We must watch every move and be prepared to act. We must take control of the machinery of the party. We must see that the votes are cast and then see that they are counted.

We need have no fear as to the final result.

The corporation and ring rule party represents a small minority of the voters. It can only win when the people are not watching and voting. Next year we will see the biggest vote ever cast in a white primary.

The business and professional men will vote. We will have the primary at a time when the farmers can vote.

Upon our banner is emblazoned "Justice and Civic Righteousness." The agents of foreign capitalists, controlling the railroads and seeking to control the state, are lined up on one side, and the people, demanding their right of self-government, are on the other. We can ask the help of the Infinite. The people will recapture Georgia.

If thou intend and seek nothing else but the will of God and the good of thy neighbor, thou shalt thoroughly enjoy inward liberty.



Summer Clothes

get hard wear and should be carefully made of good material if you would have them look well.

OUR SUITS

look well because we find it pays to use the very best of materials and satisfy our customers, and because we employ only tailors who are artists in their line. Outing Suits in Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots, Crash, Homespun and the reliable Blue and Black Serge, Single and Double Breasted.

$8.50, $10.00 up to $25.00

Now is the time to enjoy a light weight Summer Suit, ours is the place to get it.

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Soft and Summery.

The soft shirt is the concession to warm weather. It breathes comfort at weary points, and is in unity with the leather belt and turn-up bottom trousers.

Some favorites in soft shirts are—

Cream and silver color and white mercerized weaves, with cuffs and collars attached, **$1.50.**

Cream-colored mohairs, **$2.50.**

All-silk negligee shirts, **$3.00.**

HALF HOSE.—Fancy warps in sister tones. Dots and ring patterns in multi-colors, solids and Jacquard. **25c** to **$2.50** pair.

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A wine glass full during meals and before retiring.

Fehr's Malt Tonic

will make you feel brighter, better, stronger. Will strengthen and invigorate you so that your daily work will not seem burdensome. Will make you as well and keep you as well as it does thousands of others.

Get It of Your Druggist.

The most wonderful reconstructive Tonic of the age, a health builder.

Fehr's Malt Tonic Dept., Louisville, Ky.

ALL IS READY FOR CHAUTAUQUA

Barnesville People Have Decorated for the Great Assemblage.

Barnesville, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Everything is in readiness and everybody enthusiastic for the opening of the Barnesville chautauqua which comes next Sunday morning when Bishop Warren A. Candler will preach the sermon in the auditorium. Already a number of visitors have arrived in the city and others are expected every day. The attendance promises to be unusually large.

S. R. Briges, superintendent of the session this year, has been in the city several days completing the arrangements for the week.

The people of Barnesville are decorating and making preparations for a gala week.

The Pike County Teachers' institute, which will be held here next week, will attract a large number of teachers from all parts of the state.

The programme of the chautauqua is as follows:

SUNDAY, JULY 2.

11 A. M.—Sermon—Bishop W. A. Candler.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

11 A. M.—Entertainment—Ralph Bingham, the noted humorist in one of his popular entertainments of "Mirth, Mimicry and Song."

8 P. M.—Grand Concert—Chicago Glee club, Miss Florence Marion Pace, soprano soloist; Miss Nell Forbes, reader, and Lilley's famous orchestra.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

11 A. M.—Lecture—Hon. Champ Clark, democratic congressman from Missouri, on "Political Issues and Public Men." Introduced by Governor Terrell, with his staff and the Georgia legislature.

8 P. M.—Address—Hon. George [illegible], Napier, Monroe, Ga. Subject, "Jefferson Davis."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

11 A. M.—Lecture—Hon. Champ Clark. Subject, "Daniel Webster."

8 P. M.—Lecture—Hon. Lou J. Beauchamp, "Take the Sunny Side."

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

11 A. M.—Lecture—Hon. Lon J. Beauchamp. "The Age of the Young Man." Childrens' Day—A special programme has been arranged for the children and young people on this day by Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. Williams, and the LaDell-Scott Company.

3:30 p. m.—Entertainment—"An Evening," by Marvin Williams, humorist; Miss Marietta LaDell, child impersonator, and Miss Emilie Francis Scott, soloist, especially arranged for the children and young people.

8 P. M.—Lecture—Dr. Len G. Broughton, Atlanta, Ga. Subject, "Down in the Dumps."

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

11 A. M.—Lecture—Dr. Morgan Wood. Subject, "The Average Man," character sketches in human nature.

8 P. M.—Grand Concert—Chicago Glee Club, LaDell-Scott Company, Miss Pace and orchestra.

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PORTLAND, ORE., June 1 to October 15, 1905

AND RETURN THROUGH

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YOU WILL REGRET IT IF YOU MISS

Mt. Shasta and Sacramento Valley
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Union Pacific—South[illegible]

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[illegible]y of report on management make this the most [illegible] in the south, and nothing done that will contribute [illegible]sure of the guests. Everything strictly first-class and the excellent table is always far famed. The [illegible]ings are known far and wide for their health giving properties, having made some notable cures. Unusually low rates can be had by the week or month.

J. F. VAN [illegible]

GOVERNOR TERRELL'S ANNUAL MESSAGE RECOMMENDS EQUALIZATION OF TAXES

Annual Message Was Read to the Senate Yesterday and Was Received With Interest---Important Suggestions Are Made.

direct, forceful and thoughtful ...e message of Governor Joseph M. ..., which was submitted to the sen... Georgia, yesterday morning. It ...eard with interest by the members ... was evident that it contained some ...ns for them.

...s for the equalization of the taxes ... state was made by Governor Ter... He opened his message with this ...ect and exhausted the topic before ...nished writing of it.

... speaking of this matter Governor ...errell wrote:

"The trend of all the other states of ...e union is toward an abolition of ad ...lorem property taxation for state pur...s and the collection of the necessary revenue from special taxes, such as taxes on franchises, privileges, professions, inheritances and the like."

Governor Terrell recommends that there be created county boards of tax assessors and a state board of control for corporation taxes.

The governor deals at length with the subject of education. He recommends that there be established at least one agricultural school in each congressional district to be maintained by the net fees arising from the inspection of commercial fertilizers. He also recommends an appropriation for additional buildings for agricultural purposes at the University of Georgia.

The election laws of Georgia are given attention in the message. The governor recommends that the Australian ballot system be inaugurated, as was demanded by the last state convention. He says: "I think it clearly our duty to place upon the statute books the principles announced in the platform upon which the governor and the present general assembly were elected."

Governor Terrell recommends that immigration to Georgia be encouraged, that all state confederate flags be sent to the capitol for preservation, and concludes his message with a review of the conditions that exist in the institutions maintained by the state.

The message in full follows:

"State of Georgia, Executive Department, Atlanta, June 28, 1905.—To the General Assembly: The prosperity which has blessed our state for several years not only shows no sign of diminishing, but to the contrary the promise of field, forest, mine and factory for this year is so bright that we may feel assured Providence has in store for us the most prosperous year within our history. The increase in the voluntary tax returns evidences most strongly the fact that the prosperous condition of the people is not confined to any particular class, but is felt and enjoyed by those of all occupations and callings. This increase of returns also attests an appreciation on the part of the taxpayer of the wise legislation enacted by your immediate predecessors, through which the rate of taxation has been materially reduced during the last two years. We should therefore put forth every effort to make such laws as will bring about a further reduction of the tax rate, and enact no legislation that may interrupt the prosperity which is so general throughout the state.

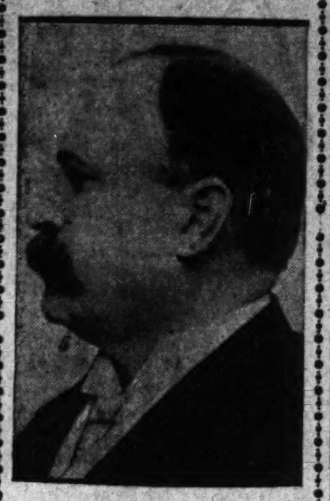
Equalization of Taxes.

"One of the most important questions that will come before you for consideration is that of taxation. Growing out of this question is the one that has always been difficult of solution, viz: the equalization of tax returns. Our present law upon this subject is substantially what it was when the first general tax act was passed over a century ago. The state has advanced in every other particular; but in the matter of valuing the mass of the property for taxation and in the machinery for its collection we adhere to this old law, which is unsuited to present conditions, and unjust to every honest taxpayer. The general assembly has from time to time wisely amended the law so as to cover new subjects for taxation, but left the valuation of the property a matter almost entirely within the discretion of the taxpayer. He is the judge and the jury upon this question which is of interest to every citizen. The fairer he is the more onerous his individual burden. This authority is not vested in the citizen upon any other question affecting his business, whether it regards his dealings with the public, or with his fellowmen. In all other cases he is disqualified, both as judge and juror.

"In this connection I wish to repeat the following from my message of June 1, 1903: 'The state, in effect, offers a premium to him who shirks instead of the schelhim who willingly and cheerfully complied with the spirit of the law. This is wrong, unjust and inequitable, and the community be cured here, as it has been in schools in elsewhere, by the creation of county boards authorized to examine returns and discover that omitted property is put on the books, and that property of the same class and value is assessed and taxed alike. But even this does not fully meet the difficulty, for what is true of two neighboring citizens may be equally true of two neighboring counties, or of those more remotely separated. Property worth $1,000,000 in one may be so returned, but property of an equally aggregate value in another county may be given in at half its value. Farming lands in one part of the state may be returned at one price, and in another at a very different price. Corporate property may be practically exempt in one part of the state, and highly valued or valued at full price, in another.

"These discrepancies and inequalities are not only in violation of the spirit of the law, but they diminish the state's income at the expense of those who live in the jurisdiction where full returns are enforced. The evil can be speedily corrected by the establishment of a state board, under whose administration not one dollar of unjust tax will be imposed but where the unequal burden will be taken from the county and individual now paying too much, and distributed equally among those who are paying too little.'

"While it would be the better plan to have in every county a board of assessors appointed by the county authorities, or elected by the people, whose duty it would be to value for taxation all the property in the county, and a state board appointed by the governor, or elected by the people, to value all property returned to the comptroller general, and to determine appeals from the various county boards throughout the state, I recognize the many difficulties in the way of the passage of a measure making such a complete change in our system. The great evil of our present system is the voluntary return and the arbitration thereunder in case of a disagreement between the taxpayer and the comptroller general, or the tax receiver. In a large majority of such cases the state and the counties lose, for under this system there are necessarily as many standards of value as there are arbitrations. If it be impracticable to secure the legislation above outlined, it would accomplish much good and go along way toward equalizing the returns to repeal the present arbitration law, and provide that in case of a disagreement between the citizen and the tax receiver as to the valuation of property, the question be referred to a board to be appointed by the county authorities, or elected by the people, and to hold for a fixed term, and in case of a disagreement between a corporation and the comptroller general, the question be referred to a similar board appointed by the governor, or elected by the people.



GOVERNOR TERRELL,
Whose Annual Message Was Read in the Senate Yesterday.

Tax on Corporations and Inheritances

"The trend in all the older states of the union is towards an abolition of ad valorem property taxation for state purposes and the collection of the necessary revenue from special taxes, such as taxes on franchises, privileges, professions, inheritances, and the like. Under such a system the matter of equalization of property values is made purely a local or county question. This is a model system, and we are making some progress towards its attainment. The limitation of the tax rate to five mills is a step in that direction. We should go further and require a specific tax from every corporation doing business in the state, and also levy a graded tax upon the transfer of all collateral inheritances. Such a measure would enable us to reduce the present rate at least one mill, and as the state prospers the rate would gradually be reduced, so that in the course of a few years we could make our million dollar appropriation to the common schools, and properly support all the state institutions and the government upon a nominal tax rate.

"Such a special or privilege tax upon all corporations would be just and right. We tax the lawyer, doctor, dentist and several other professions and occupations for the privilege of doing business. The state creates the corporation and allows the individuals comprising it to carry on all kinds of business without involving their private fortunes, except to the extent invested in the corporation. Were these same individuals to engage in a similar business as partners, their entire private fortunes would be involved. This limitation of personal liability is a special and valuable privilege, and offers sufficient reason in law and justice for the levy of a tax. The general assembly may, under our constitution, recognize this as a subject matter for taxation, and equitably classify or grade the same according to capital stock or some other practical basis. I have carefully considered this question with the comptroller general, and we estimate that such a tax with a minimum of five dollars and a maximum of one hundred dollars would produce approximately $300,000 per annum. A law imposing a tax graded in this manner would not only be conservative and reasonable, but would not be burdensome upon any corporation doing business in this state.

"A reasonable tax upon collateral inheritances, under proper limitations, would be just and wise. Professor Seligman, of Columbia university, a leading American writer on economics, says: 'The inheritance tax today scarcely needs defense; it is found in almost every country, and the more democratic the country, the more developed the tax.' Thirty of the forty-five states of the union have an inheritance tax, and a majority of these thirty levy a tax upon both direct and collateral inheritances. The older progressive states, like New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have such systems in operation, and collect thereby a large percentage of their revenues. The state of California, which in population and wealth is considerably smaller than Georgia, with only a tax on collateral inheritances, collects annually thereby from $250,000 ot $300,000. Under a well-considered and practical measure we might expect at least as good results in Georgia.

Agricultural Education.

"The groundwork of our prosperity is agriculture. And yet the state has rarely given direct assistance toward its development. In the past it has encouraged railroads and manufacturing enterprises by means of state aid, donations, subscriptions, indorsement of bonds and even more by exemption from taxation. But it has done little for that industry in which four-fifths or our people are exclusively engaged, and in which all the rest are vitally interested.

"Elsewhere government has aided the farmer by tariff,e by exemptions, and by bounties. Our present constitution makes it impossible even to consider the utility or desirability of such legislation here. But public assistance has also been rendered the planter by government agencies—securing improved seeds, discovering the cause and cure of plant disease, the means of destruction of the boll weevil and other insect pests, the study of plant foods, the adaptability of soil to particular products, and the investigation of many of the problems which confront the agriculturist the world over. Our own experiment station has done good work in this line. But this is only a small part of what the state can do. Dissemination is as important as the acquisition of knowledge. If we are shut off from other forms of assistance this general assembly can at least serve Georgia by devising means whereby that which is most valuable and practical in agricultural knowledge shall be scattered broadcast over the land, and brought home to every farmer, that he may see and learn how best to plant, how best to till, and how best to use the means at his command.

"In no calling is there such a demand for all-round men. When it is considered that the farmer must use, and necessarily repair, tools, wagons, reapers, cotton planters, gins, engines and other appliances, it is apparent that he must have more or less mechanical skill. Successful terracing involves some engineering ability. The raising of stock, as well as the care of dairy cattle and farm animals, often calls for speedy action when a veterinary cannot be obtained. Soil and fertilizers, and the adaptation of each to products involves problems of the most intricate character. In addition he must have that business skill demanded of every man who is both buyer and seller.

Agriculture is the most complex of all callings, and not only affords a field for the highest endeavor of mind and body, but for its greatest success demands a special training to enable the farmer to cope with the infinite variety of practical questions with which he must deal. Planters recognize the imperative necessity for studying what others have done, and learning the secret of their success. State and county fairs, farmers' clubs, farmers' institutes and agricultural societies are but some of the modern means by which the farmers of the country have themselves endeavored to meet this demand.

"Agriculture is not only the oldest and most useful of material callings, but its highest development requires the most thoroughly equipped men. If technical and professional colleges have been found so helpful to the public in other callings, why should not agriculture have its colleges to do the same class of work and to prepare a trained body of men to be centers of influence and sources of information?

"It is true that many deny the practical utility of an agricultural education, but this is largely a dispute over words. Our present knowledge is not self-taught. Our improved seed, our superior appliances, our better methods, our larger crops, are but the result of what has been learned. Many of these things have been learned in the school of experience, a school of incalculable value, but not the only means of acquiring agricultural knowledge, and certainly not the speediest. Nature works slowly, and from year to year. Many of its most valuable secrets have been stumbled upon, or accidentally discovered. The men engaged in the search were few, and these few hampered by want of training. But so valuable have been the results of what has been learned by these specially trained men, that state after state is now maintaining an agricultural college, and at the present time there are sixty-three institutions training men to the study of soil, climate and products of their own locality, and 10,000 farmers therein who are being prepared to bring to bear their scientific and practical skill to meet local conditions.

"The prompt and speedy results have been so valuable as to already repay the cost, with usurious interest. Better crops, rural delivery, telephones, good schools, good roads, are emphasizing and making easier the response to the call, 'Back to the farm.' The country is the hope of the state. Anything with tends towards the improvement of our agricultural conditions redounds promptly and greatly to its interest. Agricultural colleges have been a potent factor in the recent rapid increase and development of agricultural resources the country over.

"It is true that most of our population would be unable to avail themselves immediately and directly of the benefits to be derived from an agricultural college. But by sight all can learn the methods of those skilled farmers—those public benefactors—who, while adding themselves, are at the same time, by example and practical demonstration, teaching others how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. The world is debtor to those agriculturists who have first learned and then taught. Every good farmer is a source of expanding value to the state. Every successful new departure he makes inures to his and his neighbor's good. Those who have developed and improved seed for cotton have added to their own and the state's wealth. Those who have demonstrated that the peach could be successfully grown here for market have already added millions to our resources and given the prophecy of millions more. These are forms of agricultural education. Similar results may be secured and quickly repeated by multiplying the number of scientifically trained men in this walk of life. I wish to impress in the most emphatic manner the value and importance of agricultural education. I urge that this general assembly shall take such steps as are needed to put Georgia abreast of the other states now maintaining fully equipped institutions, and already reaping the advantages which flow from properly conducted agricultural colleges.

"We already have a nucleus at Athens. But its work can be immensely increased, and its utility multiplied. The recent acquisition by the university of a tract of land, paid for by private subscriptions, makes this a particularly opportune time, not only to help those who helped themselves, but so to utilize this land as to unite the science and the art, the theoretical and the experimental, the study and the practice of agriculture. I therefore recommend that sufficient money be appropriated to the university for the erection of suitable buildings, and properly equipping same for this great work.

"I again urge upon the general assembly the propriety of establishing and maintaining at least one agricultural school in each congressional district from the net fees arising from the inspection of commercial fertilizers. Such schools would create a more widespread interest in higher agricultural education, and act as feeders to the university. As stated in my message of November 8, 1902, 'these fees are paid by the farmers in addition to the ad valorem tax, which is required of all citizens, and every principle of justice and equity demands that they be expended as will best tend to the advancement and upbuilding of the cause of agriculture throughout the state.'

Election Laws.

"The platform of the democratic party, adopted by the state convention of 1904, announced with reference to our election laws the following principles, to-wit:

"'We reaffirm with emphasis the previously expressed demand of democratic conventions of this state for an elective system which will guarantee full protection to every voter and will throw around the ballot every safeguard. Especially do we recommend that our primary election laws be so amended as to give assurance that the ballot of every registered voter may be an incorruptible expression of his judgment, and every ballot so voted may be recorded and counted in a manner that can leave absolutely no doubt as to the fairness of the election and the accuracy of the result announced.

"'To this end it is the sense of the convention that the legislature should promptly enact a law providing that at all elections the Australian secret ballot, or some similar system, shall be adopted, wherein shall be included every safeguard necessary to insure an absolutely pure and secret ballot.

"'It is the sense of this convention that the legislature should, and it is hereby requested to pass an act to make all election and registration laws, both civil and criminal, now existing or hereafter passed for the protection of the purity of the ballot, expressly applicable to all primary elections, municipal, county, state and federal, as well as to other elections, so far as the same may be practicable; and that all persons violating any of said laws in registering for or voting at any such primary election shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as are prescribed for such acts at an ordinary election.

"'It is the sense of this convention that the legislature should, and it is hereby petitioned, to so amend the existing primary election law as to expressly provide for contests before the proper executive committee, through themselves or sub-committees, to subpena witnesses, administer oaths and to do such other acts as may be necessary under the rules and regulations of the party to ascertain and declare the person or persons entitled to receive the nomination of the party, and to provide for appeals, etc. We demand that this matter receive the attention of the approaching session of the general assembly, and the primary law be so amended as to meet these requirements.'

"This declaration clearly contains three principles: First, that the democratic party favors the Australian secret ballot, or some similar system; second, making the existing laws, or those hereafter passed for the protection of the purity of the ballot, applicable to primary elections; third, providing by law the means for the legal determination of primary election contests before the proper executive committee of the party.

"The general assembly, which convened in June, 1904, gave much consideration to measures covering these principles, and by an act approved August 13, 1904, making it a misdemeanor for any person to buy or sell a vote in any primary election in this state, practically covered the second principle announced above. If the provisions of that act be construed in connection with previous legislation affecting primary elections. A bill covering the first and third principles, as stated above, passed the house, and with a number of amendments not affecting these principles, passed the senate; but the two houses failed to settle these differences as to details, and the measure was therefore lost in that general assembly—its failure to pass being due largely to the fact that the differences between the house and senate were not taken up for consideration until too late in the session for an agreement to be reached; perhaps also to the additional fact that the bill contained both an elective system and a provision for primary election contests. I think it clearly our duty to place upon the statue books the principles announced in the platform upon which the governor and the present general assembly were elected. I therefore most earnestly urge upon your favorable consideration a measure providing an elective system as set forth in the platform of the democratic party; also a measure providing for primary election contests. It will no doubt be easier to enact thees principles into legislation through the medium of separate bills, as the differences in the matter of details should any arise, may be more readily settled. This legislation is of great importance, and should apply to primary as well as regular elections, as the primary elections have become, as they deserve to be, the all-important elections in our state. Our party nominations are equivalent to elections, and the will of the voters should be freely and fairly expressed, and when so expressed, be truthfully and accurately declared.

Immigration.

"The numerous inquiries addressed to the commissioners during the St. Louis exposition as to the resources of Georgia by homeseekers from other sections of the United States impressed me not only with the desirability, but the necessity of the state having an immigration agent or commission charged with the duty of following up such inquiries and soliciting the immigration to Georgia of thrifty American people. On account of the extreme cold winters, much of the agricultural population of the northern states are so dissatisfied with their present homes that they are turning to the genial climate of the south. With well-directed attention these people can be brought to Georgia. They are good citizens in their present homes, and will makes good citizens here. Several of our sister states of the south are already at work on this line, and we should not be laggard in such an important field. We should organize for this work and secure our share of these desirable immigrants for our unoccupied lands and undeveloped resources. The large deposits in the banks throughout the state, which have increased at a rapid rate during the last few years, show that Georgia has the means at hand to develop her varied and wonderful resources. It is, therefore, apparent that we need not money so much as we do an increase of population that will readily assimilate with our civilization.

Confederate Flags.

"In pursuance of a resolution of congress, approved March 25, 1905, there was forwarded to me by the secretary of war twenty-six flags of Georgia troops serving in the confederate army, that had been captured during the war between the states. These flags were duly received, and I await your determination as to the disposition to be made of them.

"Many applications from the survivors of the different commands represented in the list of these flags have reached me asing that they be turned over to them. The appeal is filled with a pathos that is touching beyond expression. But, on the other hand, it has been suggested that the few survivors of those who marched beneath their folds will themselves soon pass away, and inevitably in a short while the flags will be lost or destroyed, if delivered to them, and that the proper disposition of these flags is for the state to keep them in charge, having them properly encased in glass frames, to protect from moths and dust, and hung at some place in the capitol, and thus for all time to be preserved as priceless memorials of the cause they represent, and of the gallery and patriotism of the men who followed them.

"If the flags are to remain in the custody of the state, I recommend that a joint resolution be adopted, inviting all who may have in their possession any of the flags of regiments, other than those now in possession of the state, to turn over to the state for keeping, as above indicated, and when at any time any such flag shall be delivered to the governor, that he be authorized to provide in the same manner for its preservation.

Felony Convict Hire.

"In my message to the general assembly in 1904 I called attention to an apparent oversight in the act of 1903 providing for the hire of felony convicts, on account of which several thousand dollars annually in the way of commissions to county treasurers were lost to the school fund. A bill correcting this was passed by one branch, and would doubtless have been passed by the other, but was not reached upon the calendar. I wish to call your special attention to the provisions of section 4 of this act, and suggest that the same be so amended as to require the state treasurer to remit convict hire to county treasurers only of those counties which use the money for the roads, and that in counties where the money is applied to the common schools he remit to school commissioners the same as the school funds.

Misdemeanor Convicts.

"The act of 1903 amending the act creating the prison commission gives that body authority to regulate misdemeanor chaingangs, by abolishing the same, or fining the county authorities in control thereof, for a violation of the rules or the law governing such chaingangs.

"It is claimed, however, that many misdemeanor convicts are not worked directly by the county authorities on the roads or other public works, but are hired to and worked by private individuals, under the nominal supervision only of county authorities. This class of chaingangs are not directly or indirectly under control of the commission, because in dealing with chaingangs the commission must proceed against the county authorities in control thereof. The supreme court has decided that chaingangs under the control of private individuals are illegal. If all misdemeanor convicts are not to be worked upon the public roads, or other public works, as the law directs, then those who are not so employed should be put under control of the commission, which body should be authorized to sell their labor as that of felony convicts is sold, the proceeds to go to the counties in which they are convicted, to be applied as now provided by law. Such legislation would not only tend to improve the condition of the convicts, but would remove all grounds of criticism that chaingangs under control of private individuals, with only nominal county supervision, are in violation of state or federal laws.

Colonial and Revolutionary Records.

"The important work of compiling these records is progressing most satisfactorily. Copies of the greater portion of the records, obtainable only in London, have been secured, and with an appropriation of $1,000, copies of the remainder of them will be furnished us by official copyists in London. Under the present plan the publication of the records must of necessity be very slow. This can be easily remedied and the printers be required to keep pace with the work of the compiler. If an appropriation of $2,000 be made to the fund from which the cost of these publications is paid. I therefore join the compiler in his recommendations as to these small appropriations.

State Sanitariums.

"I wish to call to your special attention the important recommendations made by the trustees of the state santiarium in their annual report. A thorough examination of the water supply has convinced me of the necessity for a better system. I therefore urge upon your favorable consideration the board's recommendation as to the water supply.

Public Institutions.

"You will have before you the report of the trustees of the state university and of the board of visitors to the unviersity; the report of the board of directors and the board of lady visitors to the Georgia Normal and Industrial college; the reports of the School of Technology, the State Normal school, the Academy for the Blind, School fr the Deaf and the reports of the boards of visitors to the last two named institutions. These reports contain many valuable suggestions and will amply repay careful perusal. I bespeak for them your most earnest consideration.

State Board of Health.

"Since its organization under the act of 1903, the state board of health, notwithstanding its meager authority, has accomplished much good for the people. It has rendered valuable assistance to county officials in stamping out smallpox and other diseases, but frequently it has been hampered in such work from lack of authority. I bespeak for the recommendations of the board your earnest consideration.

Official Reports.

"You will also have before you the reports of the comptroller general, state treasurer, state school commissioner, attorney general, adjutant general, commissioner of agriculture, secretary of state, railroad commission, prison commission, pension commissioner, state geologist, state board of health, tuberculosis commission, compiler of records, roster commission, state librarian, keeper of public buildings, curator of the general of Georgia exhibit, and such other departments as are required by law to submit annual reports. They contain many valuable suggestions and recommendations, which I am sure will receive your careful consideration, as they bear unmistakable evidence of the efficiency and fidelity of these public servants.

State's Finances.

"The state treasurer has paid to the common school teachers out of the money appropriated for the year 1905 the sum of $850,101.94, not including, as in former years, the conviet hire, thereby making the largest payment ever made to first of July. This amount was derived from special taxes and Western and Atlantic rental to July 1, $250,000, and the $400,000 authorized to be transferred from the general to the school fund.

"All money appropriated for pensions was paid out to claimants during the first part of the year, and there remains a balance of $26,140 due them, as will appear from the report of the pension commissioner, for which an additional appropriation should be made. In all probability there will be no necessity of making the usual loan for the state during the summer. However, in order to be certain of having funds on hand to meet the expenses of this session of the general assembly and cover the above mentioned item of $26,140 I have arranged, in the event it becomes necessary, to borrow whatever amount may be required at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

"J. M. TERRELL,
"Governor."

Secretary Hay Improving

Newbury, N. H., June 29.—Secretary of State John Hay, although still confined to his bed, continues to gain steadily. Today he appeared much refreshed and considerably stronger.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY TORNADO

Six Persons Killed and Twenty Are Injured.

Phillipsburg, Kan., June 29.—Six persons were killed and twenty injured, sixteen of the latter seriously, in a storm that struck here and in this vicinity last night. The destruction to property and crops will run far into the thousands.

The dead:

MRS. ROBERT ALEXANDER.
TWO DAUGHTERS, aged 2 and 4 years.
MRS. JANE ALEXANDER.
ELMER LANMAN.
DANIEL WEAVER.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION GETS BUSINESS FOR ITS PATRONS



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ATLANTA, GA., June 26, 1905

Constitution Publishing Co.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:-

We wish to compliment you on the wide circulation of your paper and thank you for soliciting the display advertisement we put in your paper Sunday June the 18th.

That Ad. has brought us more direct results than all other advertising and the services of five salesmen combined, in fact we sold more "Hallwood" Cash Registers last week than has ever been sold in the South in four weeks before and all tracable to the Constitution Ad.

Yours Truly,

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Personally Conducted Tour to NEW YORK AND ASBURY PARK BY SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY AND OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.

$32.10 Account of meeting National Educational Association, at Asbury Park, N. J. (Ocean Grove), the Seaboard Air Line Railway will operate a special train, leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, of June 30th, arriving Norfolk the following morning, thence via the Old Dominion Steamer to New York, and rail line from New York to Asbury Park. A special steamer over the Old Dominion has been engaged for the Georgia delegation.

In addition to above, tickets will be sold via same route and at same rate, on June 29th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Meals and berth on Steamer are Free.

$27.35 Tickets will be sold via the All-Rail Routes on June 29th, 30th and July 1st and 2nd.

Final Limit: All tickets to bear final limit of July 10, 1905.

Extension Limit of Tickets may be extended until August 31st, 1905.

STOP-OVERS Stop-overs may be had at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Call at City Ticket Office, 118 Peachtree Street, for information, or address

W. E. CHRISTIAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Gained Twenty-Five Pounds.

I have a young man in my house who was, for a long time, a cripple with Rheumatism—unable to walk. After taking a bottle of Smith's Blood Syrup he is up, able to work and has gained twenty-five pounds.

H. SHULE.
Brooksville, Miss.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the event that it is safely passed without any danger. This

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The greatest collection of Sterling Silver in the South—of the Gorham Manufacturing Company's latest designs.

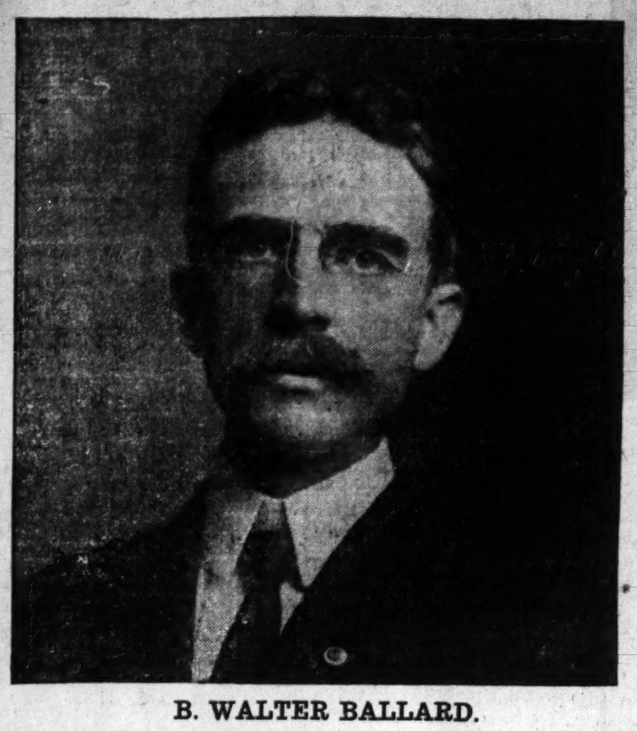
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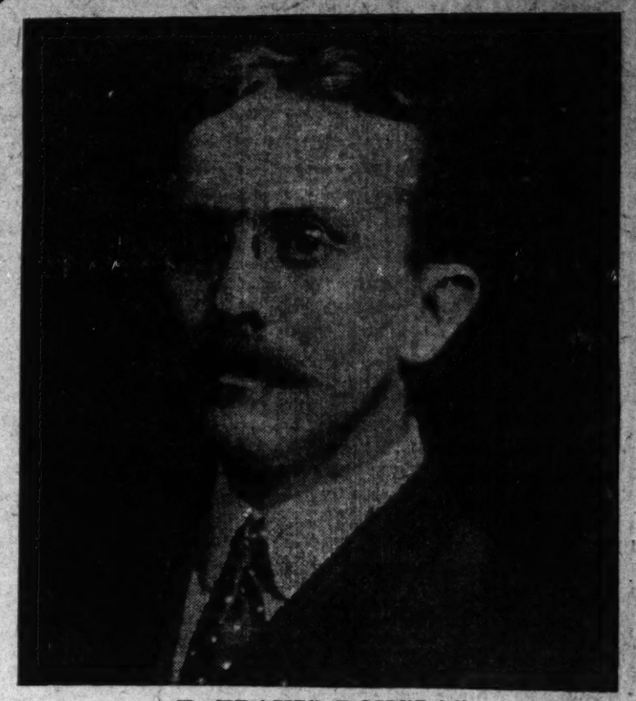
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WE ARE MAKING



E. TRAVIS DOUGLAS.

...S. WISE GETS ...TOTAL DIVORCE

...e is a Sister of Mrs. Henry M... Flagler---Wise is From Macon.

...lmington, N. C., June 29.—(Special.)—...s. Jessie K. Wise, sister of Mrs. Henry Flagler, was granted an absolute divorce from her husband, J. C. Wise, this afternoon. The complaint in the case was filed on the 18th of last March and among other things alleged is that defendant abandoned plaintiff in the spring of 1902, and that she has not seen him since that time; and another charge was that J. C. Wise, during the month of August, 1901, lived with a woman at a hotel in Birmingham, Ala., as man and wife. Major S. W. Vance, a hotel proprietor, and J. G. Murphy, both of Birmingham, testified to this fact.

Mrs. Wise has one child, a girl about ...n years old. During the past two years Mrs. Wise has made her home in Wilmington. Mr. Wise is a native of Macon, Ga., but he has not been even there for the past few years.

Mrs. Wise was represented by three of the ablest lawyers of the state, but no fight was made by the defendant, who failed to appear.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

To Have Only One School.

Huntsville, Ala., June 29.—(Special.)—The school board of Madison county has decided that only one school will be maintained in each of the school districts of the county. Districts that had two schools last year must decide upon one and discontinue the other.

MAKING SURVEY FOR NEW ROAD

Central Preparing to Extend Greenville Line to Newnan.

Columbus, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—The Central of Georgia Railway Company is now having surveys made on its Columbus and Rome branch, preliminary to broadening the gauge of that road, and also making the extension from Greenville to Newnan. The surveyors have been at work for several days on Pine mountain, and in the new survey of the route over the mountain it is hoped to reduce the grade some 75 or 80 feet.

THEATERS.

The Casino.

Billy (Single) Clifford, at the head of his army of fun makers at the Ponce de Leon Casino, played last night to the largest gathering of amusement seekers yet gathered in the theater since the appearance of Chip and his helpers, and there was never a better pleased audience.

Weather conditions have had something to do with the attendance during the week, but last night, with everything favorable, the people assembled and were not one bit sorry. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed because it is suitable for the period. There is nothing to tax the thought of any one, but everything to fill the mind with happiness and the heart with glad cheer.

There will be performances tonight and matinee and night tomorrow and there is a lively scramble for the best seats.

Walter Edwards and that excellent collection of players appearing here a few weeks ago will be the Ponce de Leon Casino attraction for next week, and because the glorious Fourth comes on Tuesday, there will be matinee performances on that day and also on Thursday and Saturday.

The bill for the week will be the comedy, "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." It is a bill that should be a great hit in the hands of the Edwards company, with the star in the principal comedy role. The story is exceedingly funny and the specialties that are going to be introduced will be more than interesting, for they will all be original and in some instances maiden efforts.

COVINGTON A COTTON MARKET.

That City Has Received 35,000 Bales Up to Date.

Covington, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—The total cotton receipts at this point up to the present for the season are in the neighborhood of 35,000 bales, and it is likely that 5,000 bales more will be received before the next crop is placed on the market. The receipts last year were less than 30,000 bales.

N. S. Turner, the leading cotton buyer of this section of the state, purchased 1,130 bales of cotton here Tuesday, paying an average price of 9 cents per pound for the staple.

The cotton business here has been increasing with such rapidity that it has been found necessary to provide better compress and ware house facilities. N. S. Turner has decided to expend about $40,000 in this direction, and will at once begin the construction of a cotton compress and ware house midway between the Georgia and the Central of Georgia railroads, which will be completed in time to handle the next crop. The compress will have a capacity of 1,000 bales per day.

HAWKES, THE OPTICIAN.

Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Acknowledged by those who are competent to judge from a scientific point of view and by those who have given them practical tests by use, to be the most perfect in optical results, durability and beauty of design. Expert opticians in attendance. 14 Whitehall street.

COUNCIL TO ASK FOR MORE POWER

Wants the Right to Close City Streets After Hearing.

Resolution Requesting Such a Charter Amendment Will Be Presented During the Next Session of Council, and May Be Adopted.

An amendment to the charter of Atlanta that will be of more than ordinary importance will probably be applied for during the present session of the general council and it will be included in the city bill that will be prepared for presentation to the house by City Attorney James L. Mayson.

The proposed amendment will give the general council of Atlanta the right to close streets, after property owners have been heard from. The city now has the right to open new streets and to absolutely control them in every way, with the exception of closing them.

Recently, it will be remembered, the supreme court decided that the shifting of a street, even for a small distance, amounts to closing the old street and opening a new one, and this the supreme could held to be illegal. The decision was made upon the application for injunction affecting the shifting of Waverly Place from its present location to a point about 30 feet south in order to make room for the terminal stations of the Atlantic Coast Line, Georgia railroad, Atlanta and West Point, Louisville and Nashville and the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern.

The decision of the supreme court naturally suggested that the present situation be remedied by applying to the general assembly for such an amendment to the charter of the municipality as will permit the city to close streets whenever the exigencies of an occasion demand. Many cities of Georgia now have this right and nearly all of the counties have it. The commissioners of Fulton county have the right to close roads after a hearing. Needless to say, the right is rarely ever exercised, unless it be made necessary by some peculiar situation as exists at present in the case of Waverly Place.

The resolution requesting the general assembly to amend the charter of the city so as to give the general council the right to close streets will be presented during the session of next Monday afternoon and it will doubtless attract considerable attention.

Lively Races in Progress.

Two lively races are now in progress for positions as ward physician. The election of Dr. I. T. Catron, of the fourth ward, is being opposed by Dr. M. Jenkins, and the reelection of Dr. Lyman H. Jones, of the Fifth ward, is being opposed by Dr. Alan Johnson. The ward delegations are unable to agree, and the contests will, therefore, be decided by the general council.

The contest in the fifth is much more heated than the one in the fourth. Councilmen Bowen and Draper are favorable to the candidacy of Dr. Johnson, while Alderman Sims wants the incumbent, Dr. Jones, reelected.

Two years ago, it will be remembered, Dr. Jones and Dr. Johnson ran for the office of ward physician in the fifth. At that time the contest was so heated that a ward primary was held to decide between them. Dr. Jones was overwhelmingly nominated by the ward, and he was therefore elected by council.

Must Face the Issue.

The Baraca Union of Atlanta is writing letters to councilmen and aldermen regarding the recent extension of the retail whisky limits. The Baraca Union has the following officers: L. F. Camp, president; C. T. Barry, vice president; J. F. Wilholt, treasurer; J. A. White, corresponding secretary; C. A. McGrew, recording secretary.

Among the councilmen who have already received the letter is Councilman William Oldknow, chairman of the police committee. His letter was written June 27, 905, and is as follows:

Will Oldknow, City.—Dear Sir: At a recent meeting of the United Baraca classes of this city it was decided that as a matter of record, and to show you just where we stand on the said 'liquor extension,' that a letter should be written to each councilman.

"It may seem to you that this matter has long since passed, but somebody is going to have to face this issue in some future campaign. If you voted for this extension, you will be pretty apt to have to face it, especially among a great number of the young men of this city, as we are for the upbuilding of our beloved city, and not working for that that will tend to the degrading of it.

"We hope you stood firm against this cause, as that is just what this city needs in the way of men, and such men we are going to stand for in future campaigns. Yours truly,

"BARACA UNION OF ATLANTA."

HOWARD MAY RUN FOR MAYOR

Others Are Mentioned as Probable Entries in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—It is reported that Ralph O. Howard may enter the race for mayor of Columbus next fall. Mr. Howard is a prominent druggist and one of the best known business men in the city, and a citizen of progressive ideas. He does not confirm the report, and does not deny it, positively.

Mayor L. H. Chappell has announced for reelection. Alderman E. P. Dismukes is also an announced candidate. Alderman L. A. Camp's name has been generally discussed in this connection, but he has made no formal announcement, and there is doubt as to whether he will enter the race. E. S. McEachern's name has also been mentioned, but it is understood that he will not make the race

SENATOR COVINGTON ON TRIAL

Is Accused of Having Accepted a Bribe of $6,000.

Little Rock, Ark., June 29.—Preliminary statements by the prosecution and the defense and the examination of state witnesses made up today's proceedings in the trial of State Senator A. W. Covington on a charge of accepting a bribe of $6,000 for his vote on the bill appropriating $800,000 for the completion of the new state capitol. Eight witnesses were examined and the hearing of evidence will be resumed tomorrow morning. Testimony was introduced intending to show that $12,500 was paid to two alleged lobbyists in connection with the effort to pass the capitol bill. George W. Caldwell, one of the capitol contractors, testified that the man to whom $5,000 of the amount was paid claimed to have control of the legislature. The money, he said, was paid to T. L. Cox and M. D. L. Cook. It was brought out in the testimony that the sum of $12,500 was turned over to Senator Covington by Cook, with the object of preventing, if possible, an adverse report from a special architect on the work as far as it had progressed on the new capitol. There was no testimony introduced today touching the specific charge in the indictment against Senator Covington. The trial will probably terminate tomorrow.

HAWKES, THE OPTICIAN.

Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Acknowledged by those who are competent to judge from a scientific point of view and by those who have given them practical tests by use, to be the most perfect in optical results, durability and beauty of design. Expert opticians in attendance. 14 Whitehall street.

Dr. Harrison Declines.

Macon, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Through communications to friends in Macon, it is learned that Dr. J. G. Harrison has declined the chair of Bible and theology of Mercer university, to which position he was chosen by the board of trustees in a meeting here during commencement. Dr. Harrison is now in Germany, where he went for a year's study last January. In one of his letters he states that Dr. B. D. Ragsdale, who it was intended he should succeed, is one of his dearest friends, and he would under the circumstances never agree to fill the position.

Members of the nominating committee of the board of trustees who are now looking for a man to serve as president of Mercer have thus far failed to agree, and no early election can occur.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

The Southern Railway will sell on July 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th, round trip tickets from all stations to all points South of the Ohio and Potomac and East of the Mississippi Rivers, including St. Louis, Mo., at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets good to return July 8th. J. C. BEAM, JR., D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

OLD AGE WINS AGAINST YOUTH

John H. George Gets in Fight With N. J. Newsome.

Youth, armed with a chair, and with N. J. Newsome, of this city, as its champion, and old age, armed with bare knuckles, represented by John H. George, also of this city, met in a fight last Monday, and, if appearances, and sworn testimony, can be accepted, the latter came out victorious.

Mr. George is about sixty-three years of age. He has gray hair and a long, flowing beard. His home is at 75 West Harris street. He owns considerable property in the city. Mr. Newsome is a real estate agent aged about twenty-five years.

The latter took out a warrant for the former in Judge Ormond's court for assault and battery, and the trial was held yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Newsome said he went out to the home of Mr. George, 75 West Harris street, to collect some money last Monday, and that Mr. George got angry, and attacked him with his fist. He said he was considerably bruised. One of his eyes was swollen.

Mr. George, for his part, said he asked Mr. Newsome out of his home, but that he refused to go. Words followed, he said, and he was forced to slap Newsome. The latter then took up a chair to attack him with, and it was then that Mr. George did his work.

Mr. Newsome denies that he took up a chair for the purpose of attacking his antagonist, and says he used the chair to keep him off while he backed out of the house.

Judge Ormond bound over the defendant for assault and battery, fixing bond at $100. Bond was given.

PHILLIPS-BOWEN.

Huntsville, Ala., June 29.—(Special.)—T. M. Phillips, of this city, and Miss Sallie Bowers, sister of Mrs. William Mitchell, were married last night at the residence of Rev. H. E. Rice. Rev. Rice performed the ceremony.

LOVE AFFAIR CAUSES DEATH

Vorgie McNair Takes His Life While on a Train.

Gibson, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Vorgie McNair, 18 years of age, killed himself while a passenger on the eastbound Augusta Southern train this afternoon, near Warthen, Ga., by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He died instantly. He is supposed to have been temporarily unbalanced by being concerned in a love affair.

He had a note in his pocket from a young lady indicating that she had jilted him. He also had in his pocket one of his photographs, his name written on the back, and asking to be put off at Spread. He is of a prominent family of Jefferson county.

RAINS ARE INJURING CROPS.

Hundreds of Acres of Cotton Will Have To Be Abandoned.

Americus, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Another rain today adds to the seriousness of the situation confronting the farmers. Dozens of plantations here are still grass-ridden, and the continued rains render effective work well-nigh impossible.

In many plantations hundreds of acres of cotton will necessarily be abandoned. Some plantations are well worked and crops in fair condition, but those are exceptions to the rule. In one community yesterday neighbors clubbed in and worked out one large plantation in order to save the crop from destruction.

PITEOUS PLEA FROM COAL MINE

Thomas Burress Brings Charges Against Georgia Company.

Because he had been whipped with a leather strop 2 feet long and 2 inches broad, wielded by a muscular man, an employee of the Georgia Iron and Coal Company, Thomas Burress, through his attorneys, W. T. Colquitt, Ben J. Conyers and W. A. James, has filed suit against that corporation for $5,000.

After reciting that Thomas Burress, the plaintiff, was during 1903 and 1904 working for the Georgia Iron and Coal Company, the declaration has it that the "petitioner was not a willing worker in the mines of the defendant company, but was compelled by G. F. Hurt, general manager of the Georgia Iron and Coal Company, to labor down in the mines against his will and without receiving any wages for his labor." It was by "force of arms" he was made to work, says the paper, and during that time he was "illegally deprived of his personal liberty, confined in chains and was restricted by force from going beyond the bounds of the Georgia Iron and Coal Company's mining property."

"R. L. Lambert," says the paper "was the whipping boss, and for doing his duties he was well paid by the Georgia Iron and Coal Company.

"For imaginary causes, and with great violence," goes a paragraph of the declaration, "Lambert upon many occasions used the lash upon the petitioner, tearing and lacerating the skin, cutting and making sore the flesh."

After declaring that he had been compelled to work during the coldest weather in mud and water, without sufficient clothing, and in brogan shoes without socks, and without sufficient clothing, and that he was compelled to dry his clothing at night without removing them from his body, the complainant declares that "on every Saturday, even in the coldest weather, he was compelled, under the lash to stand naked and barefooted on the ground in the open air for a long period of time awaiting his turn to be bathed in a 75-foot trough filled with cold water running from a creek."

THREE DROWNED CROSSING CREEK

Philip Hill, Henry Martin and Little Girl Meet Death.

Scottsboro, Ala., June 29.—Philip Hill, Henry Martin and the little 10-year-old daughter of Martin were drowned yesterday while attempting to drive across Crow creek, which was badly swollen.

Two mules and a horse driven by the men were also swept down the stream and drowned. Only the body of the little girl has been recovered.

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FIREWORKS JULY 4TH AT WHITE STONE LITHIA

In keeping with the liberal policy under which the elegant hotel is now conducted at White Stone, Lithia Springs, S. C., will be a magnificent display of fireworks at this popular resort on the night of the 4th. The management is determined to make this the most attractive resort in the south, and nothing is left undone that will contribute to the pleasure of the guests. Everything is strictly first-class and the excellent table is always far famed. The springs are known far and wide for their health giving properties, having made some notable cures. Unusually low rates can be had by the week or month.

Store Open Till 11 P. M.

Sennit Straws



The Straw that has been the most acceptable in the east this season is the Sennit.

On comparison with previous styles, we believe this season's to be the handsomer proportioned Sennit, of them all.

That it is growing in favor locally is shown beyond a doubt by the increasing demand of the trade at large.

It is the proper Straw for business or negligee purposes.

Brown Band Sennits, $3.00 and $4.00

Black Band Sennits, $1.00 to $4.00

Daniel Brothers Co.,

45 and 47 ...chtree Opposite Walton St.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., June 30, 1905.

Last call for the June bride!

Watermelon high tide.

Those are no Quaker guns Philadelphia is firing at graft.

Whatever may be said of the quality of Henry James' English, there is no mistaking its quantity.

Arkansas means to show old Missouri that she's not the only boodler-chaser on the pike.

The Japanese are said to strictly enforce a law prohibiting boys under 20 years of age using tobacco.

The loyalty of the Russian army and navy to the czar is seriously to be questioned. It is the beginning of the end.

It takes hot weather to make the corn grow, and this is going to be a great corn year in Georgia.

We presume Henry James would feel real hurt to hear himself referred to as an American author.

Just when Frenchmen were beginning to think pretty well of Kaiser Bill he goes and makes himself odious.

From the testimony it would seem that Senator Mitchell's weeping capacity is no greater than his swearing capacity.

Oyster Bay looms large on the map again this summer, but Esopus, alas! is heard of no more.

The czar is said to have fallen out with his favorite clairvoyant. He might send for a really official American weather man.

If Senator Depew is ashamed to make financial restitution openly, he might contribute something substantial as a basis for an Equitable conscience fund.

If Paul Morton sticks that probe down too deep he is likely to corkscrew some real nice people. Wouldn't it be awful if he were to hook Doctor Depew?

General Wood's arrival as Mr. Loomis departs will serve to keep in our midst a conspicuous living example of the "square deal."

We fear that Miss Ida Tarbell has become a monomaniac on poor Mr. Rockefeller. Wonder if she ever saw him?

The Charleston News and Courier encourages us with the belief that the colonels of Georgia will one day outnumber the LL.D.'s of Massachusetts. This is too much to hope for.

Let Georgia's legislators redeem the reform pledges they made in the legislative campaign. There is no time like the present.

Don't believe there is anything in the rumor current in St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin has been killed in battle. The general is too masterly a retreater to ever allow himself to be killed in battle.

It would be strange, after the Russian masses have shown that they will patiently endure any governmental oppression, if Sailor Omitchuk's "chuck" proves to be the dynamic trifle that sets hades to popping.

The esteemed Kansas City Journal, which is regarded as a "whole hog" republican organ, says in box car letters printed in red ink clear across its front page: "Frenzied finance is a bad thing; it forces frenzied whitewash to work overtime."

General Leonard Wood, who eats Moros alive, has arrived in the United States from his onerous campaign in the Philippines. To a San Francisco reporter General Wood stated that "the pacification of the islands is practically accomplished." Same old typewriter.

Southern industry can take care of itself against all competition. We see Postmaster General Cortelyou has awarded a contract of $100,000 to the Dalton Furniture Company, of High Point, N. C., for tables and stools for the rural free delivery service.

Governor Terrell and Taxation.

In his message read to the general assembly yesterday Governor Terrell advances a number of important and valuable suggestions. Some portion of this state paper is, of course, devoted to review of the condition and needs of the different departments, with special reference to those requirements as they are presented in the reports of the responsible officials in charge—matters for the attention especially of the general assembly to which the recommendations are addressed.

Of special public interest are Governor Terrell's references to immigration, to the safeguarding of the party primaries, to the advisability of the establishment by the state of a complete system of agricultural education by developing to its highest capacity the agricultural department of the university at Athens and by the establishment of agricultural schools in the different congressional districts.

Reform of the state system of taxation may, however, be said to be the key-note of the governor's message. Governor Terrell has made a specially thorough study of the taxation problem—both as governor and during the years when he served as attorney general; and he approaches the subject as one full of the knowledge that comes from study and with experience. Recognizing as he does the difficulties that would face an effort to revolutionize the present system by immediately creating county boards of assessors and a state board of assessment and equalization, he recommends as a first step the repeal of the present arbitration law—under which so many varying standards of value are established—and the enactment of a law providing that in case of disagreement between the citizen and the tax receiver as to the value of property, the question be referred to a board to be appointed by the county authorities or elected by the people, and to hold for a fixed period; and in case of disagreement between a corporation and the comptroller general, the question be referred to a similar board to be appointed by the governor or elected by the people. The practical working of such a system would undoubtedly be toward equalization, and would, therefore, be to the interest of the state and the counties.

The most notable feature of the message is Governor Terrell's recommendation of a tax on corporations and of one on collateral inheritances. His argument in favor of the addition of these special taxes is exceedingly strong and will, we feel sure, be given favorable consideration by the law-makers of the general assembly. Governor Terrell presents the argument in favor of a corporation tax clearly and logically. He says:

Such a special or privilege tax upon all corporations would be just and right. We tax the lawyer, doctor, dentist and several other professions and occupations for the privilege of doing business. The state creates the corporation and allows the individuals comprising it to carry on all kinds of business without involving their private fortunes, except to the extent invested in the corporation. Were these same individuals to engage in a similar business as partners their entire private fortunes would be involved. This limitation of personal liability is a special and valuable privilege, and offers sufficient reason in law and justice for the levy of a tax. The general assembly may, under our constitution, recognize this as a subject matter for taxation, and equitably classify or grade the same according to capital stock or some other practical basis.

Governor Terrell and Comptroller General Wright have made an estimate of the money return to the state from such a tax. Computing upon the basis of a minimum tax of $5 and a maximum tax of $100 per year, this would produce approximately $300,000 per annum. Such a tax, the governor contends, would not only be conservative and reasonable, but would not be burdensome upon any corporation doing business in the state.

The governor refers to the fact that California gets between $250,000 and $300,000 annually from a collateral inheritance tax as evidence of what such a tax might be expected to produce in Georgia. While there is no accurate way by which such probable sum can be computed, that a collateral inheritance tax would add materially to the state's revenues cannot be doubted; and such a tax is levied in thirty-five of the forty-five states of the union.

The present trend in state taxation is toward the abolition of the direct tax for state purposes, the necessary state revenues being collected in increasingly greater proportion from special taxes. One result of this system is to leave the matter of equalization of property values purely a local or county problem. This, manifestly, is the better system—the result to be desired. In several states there is no direct state tax at all; in several others the direct state tax has been reduced until it is merely nominal. These results have been brought about by the creation of the corporation tax, embodying the principle suggested by Governor Terrell. By adopting such a system here in Georgia, the state tax could probably be reduced from the present maximum limit of five mills to a rate not to exceed one mill, and that without working hardship upon anybody.

The suggestions and recommendations of Governor Terrell should receive careful consideration at the hands of the members of the legislature.

Unjust to Georgia.

Unless we are very much mistaken in our estimate of the temper of the people of Georgia, they are not at all likely to support the political aspirations of any man whose stock in trade is calumniation of everybody who does not agree with him.

The man whose appeal for votes contains nothing more substantial than detraction of every other man who now holds high office, or has held it in the past, is not at all likely to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the fair-minded people of Georgia—and these are in the great majority.

The people of Georgia do not believe, for they have no reason to believe, that the men who, by their grace, have administered the affairs of state during the past twenty years or more have been either incompetent or corrupt.

The people do not believe that their governors, their railroad commissioners and other state house officers, or their legislators have been untrue to the trusts placed in their hands, for they have no reason for believing any such thing.

The cry that the state will go to destruction unless the man who raises it is elected to the office he seeks is too familiar to fool anybody.

Such a campaign of detraction and calumniation is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Georgia.

The Senate Organized.

After one of the most interesting contests in the history of that body, the senate of Georgia perfected its organization yesterday by the election of Hon. W. S. West to the presidency.

Senator West's election, achieved after a contest covering two days' balloting, is a victory in which he may well feel a pardonable pride, being as it is, a high tribute to his recognized ability and personal popularity. During a long service in both branches of the Georgia legislature he has made for himself a record of which any public man might be proud. A man of splendid mental equipment, of fine character and of excellent experience, he will prove a magnificent presiding officer.

The contest from which he comes a victor is rather remarkable in that it has been merely a friendly contest, based on the support given each of the aspirants by his admirers rather than upon any issues or clashing of interests. The other acttive aspirants for the position, Senator Candler and Senator Miller, are both splendid, high-class, able legislators, worthy in every way of the enthusiastic and earnest support given them by their friends.

With the organization of the senate, the legislature is fully equipped for the important work it has to perform, and its make-up warrants the statement that it will immediately get down to that work. There is much work ahead of this session and the people of Georgia are confident that the legislature they have chosen will attend to it promptly and effectively.

Sinister Attacks.

We fail to see wherein Joe Hill Hall has any more right to be called a "reformer" than Hoke Smith. It is true, he espoused the candidacy of Hon. Dupont Guerry during his campaign. But for what? Purely personal reasons.

The above paragraph and others of similar purport are being scattered anonymously through some of the state papers identified with the Reform for Revenue Only movement.

There can be no doubting that the purpose of these sinister attacks is to discredit, if possible, Hon. Joseph H. Hall in the eyes of the people of Georgia.

In common with a good many other people in Georgia we have differed with Mr. Hall in the past; but in all honesty it can be said that those who have differed with him most radically have not questioned his singleness of purpose or the sincerity of his convictions. In his long legislative career Mr. Hall has always done that which he believed to be best for the interests of the people he represented, and for the state; and those who have differed with him as to means and methods have not impugned the honesty of his motives.

There is no occasion for that sort of sinister attack now—even if Mr. Hall does see fit to question the disinterestedness of certain persons who have recently tried to jump on the "reform" band wagon in the hope of advancing their own political ambitions, and who were singularly silent when they might have contributed to the bringing about of substantial results.

If Mr. Hall is now inclined to discount these protestations of reform, who can blame him?

Fruitless Opposition.

(From The Dublin Courier Dispatch.)

The man who undertakes to get John Boifeuillet's place as clerk of the house will feel when the fight is over that he had run against a buzz saw.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

The Travelers.

I.

Time is ever flyin', an' we never tarry long,—
We even get tired singin' of a hallelula song;
It's a big log to keep the boat "trim" where the tide's a-runnin' strong,—
Goodbye, my honey,—we're a-goin'!

II.

We've heard the stormy weather, an' we've seen a sky o' blue,
An' ever angels yonder, flingin' firebrands at you;
Of thorns we've had a plenty, an' we've reaped a rose or two,—
Goodbye, my honey,—we're a-goin'!

III.

We're tired o' the travel on the lonely road an' rough—
The wines that sing for sorrow, an' the thunder deep an' gruff;
Of the pain an' of the pleasure, please God, we've had enough!—
Goodbye, my honey,—we're a-goin'!

IV.

The morning's gone forever—the sun's low down the west;
The stormbeat birds are flyin' to the shelter o' the nest;
The darkness deepens 'round us—but we're creamin' of our rest;
Goodbye, my honey,—we're a-goin'!

* * * * *

A Long Lived Settlement.

"The fiddle that feller's playin' is 103 years old," said the venerable inhabitant.

"And how old is the feller dancing?"

"Oh, he's a young buck who's just beginnin' to have a hallluia time; I don't think he's turned 80!"

"They live a long time in this settlement?"

"Yes; they're curious to see where the world's goin' to!"

* * * * *

A Word for the Immortals.

Michael Monahan says finely in the Papyrus Magazine:—

"You cannot execute a Book!—you cannot lay your hangsman's hands upon an Idea, and all the edicts of Philistia are powerless against it. For true genius is the rarest and most precious thing in the world, and God has wisely ordained that the malice or stupidity of men shall not destroy it!"

* * * *

A Round of Life.

To rise in the morning
And breakfast at 10
Then lounge till the twilight
Casts shadows;—and then
To supper; then sleep,
And—to breakfast again!

And the world's turning round;
But they sow not, nor reap;
God's house is not their house—
If floors are to sweep:
They sleep and they eat,
And they eat and they sleep!

* * * * *

Twenty-six rattles on one snake make a pretty good snake story. But, then—even good snakes live a long time in Georgia.

* * * * *

Didn't Want the Earth.

In his application for a job with the legislature an old darkey said:—

"I'll be mighty reasonable 'bout it. I won't ax ez much ez what de yuther legislaturs gits: A dollar a day will suit me!"

* * * * *

Pine Prospects

Yander Mister July,
Hot ez hot kin be;
But de very bes' umbreller
Is a shady tree fer me!

Summer soon to goin',
But w'en you part f'um him
You see ole Mister 'Possum
Laffin' at you on de limb!

* * * * *

Word from Br'er Williams.

You kin ride ter de Hereafter in a automobile; but you must'n fergit dat rubber melts dar.

Dis is de season w'en mos' folks takes a vacation, en tires deyse'f out restin' up.

Life is a short race ter git money; en w'en you gits it you got ter keep on runnin' ter keep de other fellers f'um gittin' it.

* * * * *

Hill and Valley.

He heard the valley's story,
Yet tarried but a day;
He climbed the hills of glory
To sigh his life away.

For on the heights was thunder;
He heard the tempest rave;
And the forgiving valley
Granted at last a grave!

* * * * *

We haven't had any weather to growl at. We only growled on principle.

* * * * *

No High Flyer.

"I don't want no high seat in glory," said the old colored brother. "I never yit climbed high, but I felled en hit de groun' hard 'Sides dat, ef I gits too high, some er de saints what knowed me down here might git ter inquirin' too close 'bout how I managed ter git in at all!"

* * * * *

The Bill for Us All.

Bills from the springtime,
An' bills to the fall,
But the ten dollar bill
Is the bill for us all!

Full oft have we blundered,
While hunting it so,
But—make it a hundred,
We'll never say "No!"

* * * * *

If the life game isn't worth the candle, it's because lots of us burn the candle at both ends, and never give the sunshine a chance.

P. L. F.

Salaries for Solicitors.

(From The North Georgia Citizen.)

We hope the legislature at the coming session will change the law with reference to solicitors. They should be paid a salary, and those solicitors general who are so anxious to save the people money could do some fine work along this

THOMAS' STRONG FIGHT FOR WEST'S BIG VICTORY

It is not detracting from the credit due anybody else to say that to a large extent the honors for victory in the race for senate presidency belong to Solicitor



HON. W. E. THOMAS,

The Brilliant South Georgian Who Managed the West Campaign for Presidency of Senate.

General W. E. Thomas, of Valdosta, who has been recognized as Senator West's campaign manager.

It was a labor of love on "Will" Thomas' part, and right royally did he perform the service dictated by his affection for his fellow-townsman. During the past few weeks he has devoted much of his spare time to the interests of Senator West. Possessing as he does wide knowledge of public men, he was admirably equipped for this service, and in a great measure the victory was due to his work.

Modest and unassuming, he disclaims all credit, saying that the victory was due to Senator West's personality and worth. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the final result was brought about very largely through Solicitor General Thomas' indefatigable work for his friend.

LETTERS FROM PEOPLE.

Simplifying Education.

Editor Constitution: A year or so ago, while teaching at DeSoto, Ga., I wrote a brief article for The Constitution on the subject of the so-called "New Education," or the new way of "Teaching the Young Idea How to Shoot." This was suggested by a forceful editorial along the same line which had previously appeared in The Constitution.

I took occasion at the time to point out a few of the many new educational fads and theories which have been introduced from time to time in our public schools to satisfy the demands, I suppose, of modern educational theorists, and I might add, it was done at the expense of the pupil who is made the victim of prey of these innovators or modern theorists.

I contended that the "three R's" were sadly neglected, and that so far as the teaching of this essential elementary knowledge is concerned the public schools had been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

I also ventured the prediction that ere long there would be a reaction, and that we would gradually drift back toward, if not to, the three R's. A few days ago The Constitution published an extract from The Baltimore Sun, which seems to verify my prediction.

The Sun says that since the reaction toward, not to, the three R's is so general and voiced by so many competent teachers, there must be some cause for the attitude of those whom some of the school journals are pleased to term antiquarians. The Sun says that it needs no more evidence to sustain the position of the antiquarians than a reference to the catalogue or curriculum of the Girls' High school in Philadelphia, which covers about fifteen different subjects in a four years' course. The Sun proceeds to enumerate these subjects and severely criticizes the teacher or educationalist who would subject a young girl to such an ordeal.

I believe that The Sun is right, and that this is just exactly the trouble with our public schools in general. The mind of the child is confused, bewildered, overwhelmed, as it were by a multiplicity of subjects while he should be learning how to read intelligently in a fourth reader and learning how to spell and to use correctly those simple, common, every-day words of the language, which knowledge is so essential to his future educational growth and development.

The mistake of the schools or error in theory, as The Sun suggests, is that they should undertake to send the output fully educated and equipped like Minerva when she sprang from the head of Jove, "full armed and equipped and cleft by the forger of the thunderbolts of war."

It is claimed by some, however, that the three R's are better taught now than ever before, and that the pupil advances more rapidly in his studies. This reminds me of what the old lady said about Hood's army during the war. She said that Hood was still advancing backward. The true mission of the public schools, says an able writer, is not to make lawyers, doctors, professional men or skilled artisans of any kind, but to ground the pupil in that essential elementary knowledge and so train his reasoning powers that he may be able to continue his education after he leaves school and become whatever he really and earnestly desires. The earnest pupil or student will soon learn that there is no such thing as "a royal road to education or knowledge," and that all so-called easy or sugar-coated methods are worthless. A great man once said that gold in its last analysis is simply the sweat of the poor, and it may with equal truth be said that all true knowledge—yea, even genius itself, in its last analysis—is but the sweat of the brain. J. H. WILSON.

Mansfield, Ga., June 26, 1905.

A Wholesome Example.

(From The Washington Post.)

According to the Atlanta Constitution, "An Opportunity for Practical Results" is about to dawn upon the state of Georgia.

Our interest in the coming "opportunity," as depicted by our Atlanta contemporary, centers in one of the "practical results" hoped for, to wit: the cutting off of free passes from many persons by whom they are greatly beloved. The Constitution says that the last legislature took a long step toward the prohibition of free passes by taking away from the judiciary the right to accept passes. The next logical step is in such additional anti-free pass legislation as will extent this principle to the legislature and all public officials." In that reform The Constitution has The Post's hearty sympathy. No official of any state or city ought to accept favors from transportation companies, and if the national legislature would cut its members off from that dangerous luxury it would make an upward movement in the respect and confidence of the people generally.

Important as this reform is in states and municipalities, it is of far greater importance in the national government. The man who does not see that it is an impropriety for an official of either the legislative, executive or judicial department to place himself or permit himself to be placed under obligations to the railway corporations lacks that clearness of perception which really belongs to the office that he holds. The country will not hear the last of the humiliating talk of undue influence of corporations in high places while congressmen and their families, and hundreds of other officials of the general government, are continually touring over the country on free passes. It is an evil that has long cried aloud for abolition. Under conditions now existing as to the relations of railroads to the government and the people, the demand and the necessity for the extinction of this reproach are intensified. We hope the Georgia legislature will do its share in this good work thoroughly well and that congress will not be blind to so wholesome an example.

ANOTHER "MARTYR" FOR THE POLITICAL "STEAK"

(From The Augusta Chronicle.)

Having made a political "martyr" of the Hon. Pope, the esteemed Atlanta Journal seems now to be trying to make a "martyr" of the Hon. Hoke. The sham "reform" campaign must have its "martyrs"—several of them. The more "martyrs" the more the sham-reformers have to wail about.

The whole thing is so thinly veiled as to excite the risibilities—or arouse the disgust—of even the most unsophisticated. Listen to this wail from the organ of the sham-reformers, and then ask yourself, as an honest man and fair-minded Georgian, if it is not a barefaced attempt to impose upon your credulity:

"The present attempt to boycott Mr. Smith's opening meeting is not only a confession of vindictiveness, but a confession of impotent vindictiveness. The ringsters are groggy in the first round, or they would not attempt such tactics. They have advertised that they are in a desperate case even as the battle begins."

What poppy-cock! What a frantic attempt to make capital out of nothing! What a palpable effort to create an "issue" for a political faction that stands without one except the one that they stole from the Hon. Joe Hill Hall, when the latter was desperately sick and unable to keep on fanning the flame that he, and he alone, started some eight years ago.

The railroads "afraid" of Hoke Smith! The railroads endeavoring to "gag" this "champion of the people"! The railroads trying to keep the people away from this new political Messiah—annointed and proclaimed at No. 10 South Broad street, Atlanta, after their first "find" had petered out.

Ye gods! It is enough to make every trolley car in Atlanta jump the track.

And it is enough to make the Hon. Joe Hill Hall sue out a bail trover. For the Hon. Joe can prove proprietorship—and the only thing that the Hon. Hoke can produce to show his hostility to railroad interests is about $200,000 of Atlanta street railway money, as the price of his perpetual silence in the field of Atlanta journalism.

And The Atlanta Journal! Since when has it turned Turk? When did it cease ridiculing the Hon. Joe Hill Hall—the original dyed-in-the-wool anti-railroad reformer—to begin singing the praises of this new-found Moses who is to lead the people out of the political wilderness?—for the price of a governorship for himself.

Why, the Hon. Joe's back is yet sore from the slaps given him by the very hand that now pats the man who is attempting to steal his anti-railroad thunder.

Would the Hon. Hoke kill off the railroads? Not for the world. It is an open secret that he has fed and fattened from the railroad treasuries throughout his professional life. Practically every dollar he possesses has been wrung from railroad coffers, through more or less meritorious damage suits. Think we the Hon. Hoke would hurt the railroads?—except in his professional capacity? Think we the railroads are "afraid" of the Hon. Hoke?—except in his professional capacity.

We reassert that he has been able to build princely hotels and invest in railway and monopoly cab transfer stocks from the money received from the treasuries of railroad companies. For it must be borne in mind that damage suit verdicts—the biggest part of which, by the way, usually go to the lawyers—are paid from the same treasury as the fees of employed counsel. Therefore, the Hon. Hoke is equally interested with every railroad attorney in the solvency of every railroad's treasury.

No, the Hon. Hoke won't hurt the railroads—if he can help it. At least not in the mere pastimes of the politician's game.

Therefore, while we have never owned a railroad, nor been owned by one, we do not consider it likely that the railroads are "afraid" of the Hon. Hoke. And it is not likely that they are trying to "keep him away from the people." Some of them might like to head him off from a few damage suits—but it is not believable that they are trying to keep him away from Madison Square that they could possibly object to having people all over Georgia to hear him speak.

Indeed, the railroads might like to [illegible] ship the Hon. Hoke's line of talk around the state, from point to point—provided the railroad commission could be induced to fix a rate for this fruitful but elusive produce.

Why should the railroads object to the Hon. Hoke whiling away months of his time in seeking the governorship—years of his time in filling it and years more in the United States senate?—when he couldn't be doing other things to the railroads in the meantime.

Why, indeed, should the railroads object to the Hon. Hoke in politics at all? Unless, like ourselves, they are human and merely realize the cruelty of the sacrifice.

Why, after all, should this "ideal" candidate, this last relic from the realm of idealism, be subjected to the allegorical schemes of the political juggler? Why not consign our last remaining patterns of super-exalted political purity and patriotism to the Moloch of office-seeking—except to let him seek office of his own mind, as heretofore. Why [illegible] on the political altar the priceless life of this last exponent of pearless patriotism and colossal mentality? Why [illegible] fice to an insatiate thirst for [illegible] perfect prototype of "ideal" [illegible] now gladdens our eyes and quickens civic pride?

Indeed, why did it have to be [illegible] Hoke at all? Why couldn't it be [illegible] the Hon. Pope?—alas too easily [illegible] and too easily led out.

Or why not the Hon. Joe Hill [illegible] Hall; original, the simonpure, the always consistent and ever persistent, [illegible] reformer—the man who alone has [illegible] the so-called "reform" element [illegible] in Georgia big enough to cause [illegible] Hoke and The Atlanta Journal to think it worth capturing and working with?

No wonder

"It made the little dog laugh"—
When the "dish ran away with the spoon."

If we must have a "reformer," why not take the genuine; one who can wear on his helmet the crest of the valiant and flawless, and on his breast the cross of the constant and long-suffering; one upon whose campaign buttons may be inscribed the legend—"Agin the ringsters and the fake-reformers as well."

Why Hoke, when we can have the real thing?

NEGRO ROBBERS BOUND OVER

Powell and Calhoun, Who Looted Hardware Store, Get Preliminary Trial.

H. D. Powell and Thomas Calhoun, two negroes, who were arrested several days ago, charged with having carried on a series of robberies of the Anderson Hardware Company, were bound over to the higher courts by Justice of the Peace Ormond yesterday morning.

Powell was bound over to the superior court under a bond of $1,000, and Calhoun was bound over to the city criminal court under a bond of $250. The evidence showed that the latter had not stolen over $50 worth of material, while the former had taken so much shelf-ware, pistols and hardware that it took two double horse wagons to bring the loot to the city.

The negroes worked for the Anderson Hardware Company, and during the course of three years had conducted a series of robberies aggregating in value many hundreds of dollars. They stored the goods in their homes near Inman Park, and a chance clew put the two county officers on the track.

VETERAN GOES TO HIS REST.

C. R. C. Ward Died at the Soldiers' Home Yesterday Morning.

Early yesterday morning C. R. C. Ward, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, near Atlanta, passed away in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Ward came to the home only four months ago from Sumter county, but had been ill for some time.

At the beginning of the war Mr. Ward joined the "Sally Fanny brigade" at West Point, Ga., which was in the Fourth Georgia regiment. Afterwards he became a member of the Lawton-Gordon-Evans brigade and while a member of this famous brigade he distinguished himself in the battle of the Wilderness. In this historic battle he, with only five men, captured an entire federal regiment. He was promoted to the rank of colonel for bravery on the field of battle.

The funeral will be conducted tomorrow morning at the chapel of Barclay & Brandon. The interment will take place at Westview. Many confederate veterans will attend the funeral.

JUDGE RUSSELL WILL SPEAK.

Will Visit Covington July 8 and Make Educational Address.

Covington, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Judge Richard Russell, prospective candidate for governor, is slated for an address in this county Saturday, July 8, on the occasion of an educational rally at Mount Zion, 6 miles north of the city. Judge Russell has many warm personal friends and admirers in Newton and it was at the earnest solicitation of several of them that he consented to visit the county and deliver an educational address.

RAIN FOR ATLANTA TODAY.

Mean Temperature in July for Last 26 Years Has Been 78 Degrees.

Showers for Atlanta and vicinity, with but little change in temperature, is the prophecy of Local Forecaster Marbury for today.

This has been the forecast for nearly every day of the last two weeks, and only in one or two instances has the weather failed to put the stamp of truth on the prophecy.

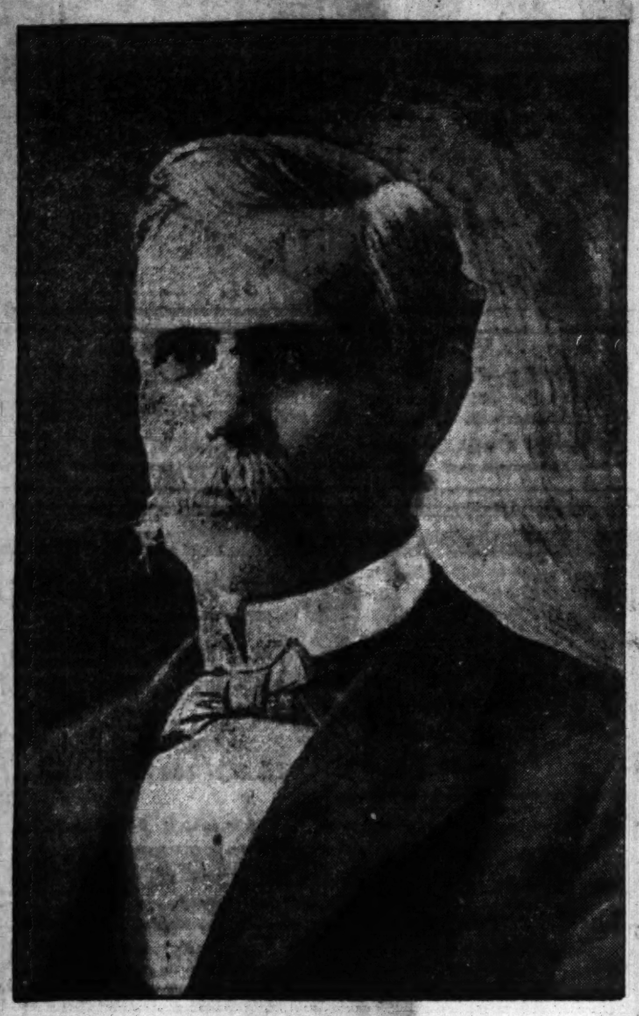
Mr. Marbury has issued some data giving the average temperatures for July in Atlanta the last twenty-six years.

This is, by no means, a forecast for July, for as Mr. Marbury said, "Weather in July, no matter how normal, is mighty abnormal." This goes to show that he is not only a weather prophet, but a philosopher as well.

The data shows that the mean or normal temperature for July in this section for the last twenty-six years is 78 degrees; the warmest month was that of 1881, with an average of 81 degrees, which should be easy to remember on account of the coincidence of year and degree; the coldest month was that of 1891, just ten years after the warmest month, the temperature being 75 degrees; the highest temperature was 100 on July 19, 1887, and the lowest temperature was 58 on July 6, 1882.

The average precipitation of rain for the month of July is 4.36 inches, and the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 5.56 inches on July 22 and 23, 1895. The average number of clear days for the month is 8, of partly cloudy days 14 and of cloudy days 9.

SENATOR WEST IS PRESIDENT



HON. W. S. WEST, OF VALDOSTA,
Who Was Yesterday Elected President of the Georgia Senate.

Won Presiding Chair in the State Senate on the Thirty-First Ballot---Charles S. Northen Unanimously Elected Secretary.

W. S. WEST, of the sixth senatorial district, hailing directly from the town of Valdosta, in the county of Lowndes, will for the next two years preside over the sessions of the senate of the state of Georgia.

After a fight which, as Mr. West himself says, has lasted through weeks and months, culminating in a bulldoglike scrap, which gave promise during Wednesday and the early hours of yesterday of continuing indfienitely, the thirty-first ballot was taken, and when Secretary Northen announced the result, West, 26 votes, three more than necessary to elect, a terrific volume of applause was hurled from the crowded gallery of the senate chamber and came in violent contact with an equal volume of cheering arising from the floor of the senate.

Instantly a spirit of calm relief settled over the senate chamber, and an atmosphere which had been surcharged with the electricity of political excitement was clarified. Senators who had fought quietly but bitterly for their favorite candidate during thirty-one tedious ballots, became their natural selves again. The senate resumed its wonted dignity.

The Deciding Vote.

The climax of the long fight came at exactly fourteen minutes of 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Senator B. S. Miller, of the twenty-fourth district, cast ...s ballot for Mr. West. It was then positively known that Mr. West would be elected. About a minute later Senator E. L. Walker, of the thir... ...strict, cast the twenty-third and deciding ballot for the senator from the sixth.

After Mr. Walker's vote three more ballots were cast for Mr. West, but the storm of applause had broken loose in such violent volume that the voice of Reading Clerk Hansell could haruly be heard as the remaining names were called.

A few minutes after Mr. West had taken the chair Senator C. M. Candler, of the thirty-fourth district, was seen to make his way to President West's side and heartily felicitate him upon his victory. The two strongest candidates in the race chatted pleasantly f... several ...es before Mr. Candler resumed ...s seat.

The following is a statistical account of how this almost unprecedent deadlock in the history of the Georgia senate was broken, this being the third ballot of yesterday and the thirty-first of the entire contest:

For West—Alsobrook, Bennett, Blalock of the twenty-sixth, Bloodworth, Bond, Buna, Crump, Fortner, Forest, Furr, Hamby, Hand, Hogan, King, Lumpkin, McAllister, Oldum, Phillips, Reid, Rose Sirmans, Walker, Westbrook, Wheatley, Wilcox—26.

For Candler—Adams, Blalock of the thirty-fifth, Carithers, Carswell, Copelan, Foye, McHenry, Mills, Parker, Peyton, Strange, Ware, Williams—13.

For Miller—Fitzgerald, Graybill, Steed —3.

For Blalock—Candler, West—2.

The first ballot of yesterday, the twenty-ninth of the contest, stood: West, 19; Candler, 17; Miller, 7; Blalock, 1.

This ballot was concluded fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock. When the result was announced Senator Carithers moved for a recess of twenty minutes for a caucus. The motion was carried.

Secretary Northen ordered the call of the roll for the thirtieth ballot, at twenty-five minutes of 11 o'clock. When the result of this ballot was announced it was seen that a break for West was about to be precipitated. The result stood: West, 22; Candler, 14; Miller, 5, and Blalock, 3.

Secretary Northen immediately ordered the call of the roll for the thirty-first ballot, and Mr. West was elected.

Mr. West's Address.

The senate convened promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with Secretary Northen still wielding the gavel. Clerk Hansell read the journal of the preceding session. Senator Hamby moved that the doorkeeper of the last session be appointed to watch the door, but Secretary Northen ruled him out of order, saying that the first business to be attended to was the election of president, and ordered a call of the roll.

Upon motion of Senator Miller a committee composed of himself, Senator Bunn and Senator Bennett escorted the newly elected president to the chair.

President West responded to the hearty applause which greeted him in an impromptu speech, in which he thanked the senate for the honor bestowed upon him. Among other things he said:

"Senators—For the honor you have conferred upon me today for the recognition of my long service in the general assembly, and for the generous expression of your confidence in me to fill acceptably this important position, I sincerely thank you. While I may have friends to warn, I have no enemies to punish.

"According to the ethics of politics, it has been rather remarkable that this contest, not going on for today and yesterday, but for weeks and months past, has engendered no hard feelings among the candidates.

"On account of my long service in the legislature, I venture at this time to throw out a few suggestions in the matter of legislation—the member is not always the most useful to his country who introduces into the legislature the most bills, but often the safest members are these who fight against the passage of vicious legislation.

"Take the history of legislation and it is found that two-thirds of the laws upon the statute books failed to serve the purpose for which they were passed. All laws passed by any legislative body should be rigidly inforced by our judiciary of the state, because every law that is not obeyed by the people of the country produce the worst citizenship, because it has a tendency to blunt the conscience of the public, and frequently causes them to violate laws that they would otherwise live up to.

"Jeff Davis, in writing upon the subject, said that 'people who are least governed are best governed.' The trinity of evils which threaten our republican form of government is socialism, paternalism and centralization. The greatest danger that threatens our government is likely to come from these sources.

"Again I thank you for this honor."

Northern Elected Secretary.

Immediately following the short speech of Senator West, Senator Steed nominated Charles S. Northen for secretary of the senate. Seconds to this nomination coming thick and fast, Mr. Miller, among them, saying that the whole senate wanted to second Mr. Northen's nomination. Mr. Northen was elected without opposition, receiving forty-four votes, the entire vote of the senate.

Senator J. L. F. Bond, of the thirtieth district, was nominated for president pro tem of the senate by Senator Miller. Senators Carithers and Bunn cordially seconded the nomination, and Senator Bond was elected to that position of honor without opposition, receiving 41 votes, the entire number cast.

Flynn Hargett, of Harris, nominated by Senator Fitzgerald, of the twelfth district, for messenger of the senate, was unanimously elected.

Jesse W. Green, of Habersham county, was nominated for doorkeeper of the senate by Senator Hamby, of the fortieth district. Mr. Green was unanimously elected.

At this point a messenger from the house announced to the senate that the house was duly organized and ready for business.

Senator Reid, of the thirty-sixth, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the secretary of the senate to notify the house that the senate was duly organized and ready for business.

Governor Terrell's message was then read to the senate, the members giving it their close attention.

Upon motion of Senator Bennett, of the seventh district, a committee of three was appointed to nominate a chaplain to the senate. Besides Senator Bennett, Senator Bunn, of the thirty-eighth, and Senator McHenry, of the forty-second, were named on this committee.

The report of the chaplain committee that Rev. J. C. G. Watkins be named as chaplain of the senate was adopted.

A resolution, introduced by Senator Hamby, of the fortieth district, to the effect that a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house be appointed to notify the governor that the general assembly was organized and ready for business, was adopted. Senator Hamby, of the fortieth, and Senator Walker, of the third, were named as the senate members of this committee.

The senate will meet in joint session with the house tomorrow to inaugurate the new governor.

Senators Reid and Miller were named as members of the joint committee on inauguration.

An invitation from the mayor of Clayton, Rabun county, that the senate attend a barbecue on July 4 in their town was accepted by the senate upon the motion of Senator Hamby, it being announced that Speaker Slaton, of the house, was going to deliver an address upon that occasion.

The senate adjourned at 12:30 o'clock.

Senator West's Career.

William S. West, senator from the sixth district, has had considerable experience in the general assembly, having served with signal ability in both branches. Mr. West is a resident of Valdosta. He is one of the leading lawyers of that portion of the state. Besides his professional duties, he has extensive business interests in south Georgia and Florida.

For a number of years Mr. West has been prominently identified with the lumber and naval stores business and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He has large holdings in timbered lands and is connected with a number of leading commercial and industrial enterprises. He is a splendid business man, possessing rare judgment and foresight, and his advice is eagerly sought on all matters of an important business nature coming before the legislature, he being recognized as one of the ablest and most experienced members of that body.

Mr. West was born in Marion county, Georgia, on August 23, 1849. Soon after his birth his father moved to Brooks (then Lowndes county) and settled near the town of Quitman, where they resided until 1863, when they moved to Madison county, Florida. Colonel West received his early education in the common schools of Quitman, Ga., and of Madison county, Florida, and in 1880 graduated at Mercer university, Macon, with the degree of A. B.

In 1882 he took a commercial course at the commercial college of the Kentucky university at Lexington. While at Mercer he graduated in law, and his means had been exhausted in securing an education, so it may be said he began the struggle of life penniless. While he adopted the law as his profession, at the same time he devoted considerable attention to other pursuits, and in the course of time amassed a fortune which runs up into six figures. He is now the owner of several large sawmills and tram roads in south Georgia and Florida. His magnificent $25,000 residence in Valdosta is one of the handsomest in the state.

Besides one term in the senate—1898-9—Mr. West has represented Lowndes county in the lower house during the years 1892—3-4-5-6-7. With the exception of the years 1900-1, when he declined to again stand for the lower house, he has represented the people of Lowndes in one branch or the other of the general assembly for ten consecutive years. His present term will complete twelve years' legislative services for his people, during all of which time he has represented them with marked fidelity, and to their entire satisfaction, as is shown by the fact that he has never been defeated for office. He is greatly interested in educational matters, and has labored incessantly for needed reforms in the common school system of Georgia. He has served on the state school book commission, appointed by Governor Atkinson, and has also been chairman of the house committee on education. He is a staunch advocate of uniformity in text-books and labored untiringly for the passage of such a measure at the last session.



HON. C. S. NORTHEN,
Who Was Yesterday Unanimously Elected Secretary of the State Senate.

STEAMER TRUNKS
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Just the thing for short trips and vacations. Prices range from
$3.00 to $30.00.
H. W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk & Bag Co.
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77 Whitehall Street.

WESTERN WAYS PLEASE TOEPEL

Physical Director Talks of the Big School Systems.

Dr. Theodore Toepel, physical director of the Atlanta public schools, returned to the city yesterday from a trip west. Professor Toepel visited Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and in these cities he studied the various systems of physical culture in the schools.

In Indianapolis Dr. Toepel attended the big gymnastic festival held this week under the auspices of the North American Gymnastic Union. Over 2,000 athletes from all over the United States and many from Germany, France and Italy participated in the contests. Dr. Toepel had the honor of being the only southern man to act as judge in the contests.

In speaking of his trip, Dr. Toepel said yesterday afternoon: "The gymnastic festival held this week under the auspices of the North American Gymnastic Union was the most successful I ever attended in my life. The city of Indianapolis entered into the spirit of the festival with enthusiasm, as was manifested last Saturday afternoon, when 25,000 people attended the exercises held at the fair grounds. It requires an all round gymnast to be successful in one of these international contests, a specialist has no showing at all.

"In Indianapolis the coeducation system is used altogether. And boys and girls take the gymnastic exercises in the same halls. The coeducation system has worked very well in Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis, but whether it would work well in Atlanta I am not prepared to say. In these cities all public schools have men only as principals, though many women are employed as subordinate teachers. Physical training in the schools of Indianapolis was only introduced two years ago and today the physical department of their schools is one of the best in the country."

Dr. Toepel was much impressed with the public play grounds provided for the children of St. Louis." And in Indianapolis," said he, "the entire basements of many of the schools are given up entirely to play rooms for the children."

The Seventh Georgia Veterans To Attend Virginia Reunion.

A special train to Manassas, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg, via Southern railway, leaves Atlanta July 19 to accommodate the famous Seventh Georgia Confederate Veterans' Infantry and their friends to attend their twenty-third annual reunion, to be held jointly with the Bull Run Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy and veterans of the Eighth Virginia infantry, on the Manassas battle fields, July 21. This will be a ten days' tour and of great interest to all who decide to go. Round trip tickets $15; sleeping car fare extra, $5.50. The maximum number to go is two hundred. Up to date over one hundred names have registered and paying their money. Time of payment of money limited to July 5. For other information see or write Dr. H. L. Wilson, 515 Prudential bldg., or G. W. L. Powell, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Fourth National Bank building.

British Steamer Ashore

Constituccion, Chile, June 29.—The British steamer Tropic is ashore 15 miles north of Constituccion. It is feared she will become a wreck. A number of her crew have been landed, two drowned and the remainder are on board the steamer.

COMMISSIONERS WILL MEET.

Legislative Committee of County Commissioners To Gather Here Today.

The legislative committee of the Georgia State Association of County School Commissioners will hold a meeting in the office of State School Commissioner Merritt this morning to discuss legislation needed by the schools of the state.

The committee is composed of the county school commissioners: M. L. Duggan, of Hancock; John W. Henley, of Pickens; H. T. Dickerson, of Clinch; J. E. Brannen, of Bullock; W. H. Cobb, of Franklin; G. W. Smith, of Houston; H. A. Wilkinson, of Terrell, and State School Commissioner Merritt, by invitation.

This list includes some of the most prominent public school educators in the state and they are, to a man, zealous for the good of the educational system of the state. It is probable that some suggestions may be made to legislative committees as a result of the meeting today.

The Best Time

When one has youth, health, ambition—that is the best time to begin saving.

The total amount saved grows larger with each year of life. You can start a savings account here with $1.00, and the earlier you do so—the more money you will have.

Trust Company of Georgia, ... Building. Capital $500,0...

BIG MEASURES BEFORE HOUSE

Important Bills Presented During Morning Session.

House, Completely Organized, Has Begun Work in Earnest, and Promises To Dispatch Business in a Prompt Manner.

The 1905 session of the Georgia legislature swung into a big stride in the house on yesterday. Important bills came tumbling over each other onto the clerk's desk and all signs point to one of the livellest sessions in years.



HON. MADISON BELL,
Of Fulton, Who Introduced the Child Labor Bill in the House Yesterday.

Hon. Joe Hill Hall, of Bibb, came forward with his anti-free pass bill. Dr. T. J. M. Kelley, of Glascock, had his Australian ballot bill in his pocket and sent it briskly up to the clerk's desk. Captain Conner, of Bartow, who thinks the Western and Atlantic railroad should be sold and the proceeds devoted to pay debts and found a system of state high schools, introduced a bill to that effect.

The Fulton county delegation was not behindhand in presenting some weighty food for thought for the consideration of the assembled statesmen. Hon. Madison Bell, of this county, introduced his child labor bill, and Hon. B. R. Blackburn introduced his militia district patrol bill, which went down in defeat at the hands of the last house.

The new county campaign was given a brisk start by the introduction of three new county bills: The Tift county bill, by Mr. Knight, of Berrien; the Crisp county bill, by Mr. Hill, of Dooley, and the Brantley county bill, by Mr. Dougherty, of Clinch.

The morning's session was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker Slaton, and the roll was called. At that time, however, there had been no organization perfected in the senate and the house took a recess for nearly an hour to await results in that branch of the legislature.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the election of President West was announced by a messenger from the senate, after the reassembling of the house in response to the call of the speaker. This announcement was greeted with applause. The house then proceeded to business.

After some little debate as to the wording of the resolution it was decided by that body to be governed by the rules of the last house until a committee of nine, to be appointed by the speaker, should draft new rules.

Mr. Hall, of Bibb, introduced a resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee on new counties, to which committee all new county bills, not engrossed, should be referred. This resolution was adopted. Later Mr. Hall introduced a general bill to provide for the transfer of litigation and the political organization of all new counties. This later measure, together with all the new county bills, save that of Tift county, which was engrossed, were ordered referred to the new committee.

Many Measures Presented.

The Kelley Australian ballot bill is in practically the same shape as when originally introduced by its author several sessions ago. The Hall anti-free pass bill has been little changed since its last defeat, after a strenuous tournament.

Mr. Bell's child labor bill prohibits any child under 10 years of age being employed in any mill or factory, and prohibits children under 12 years from being employed except under certain well defined conditions. It also prohibits the employment of children between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Mr. Hall, of Bibb, introduced a bill providing for the creation of a state board of tax assessors of three members, and another bill creating the office of a state auditor of accounts.

The house members of a joint committee to notify the governor of the organization of the legislature were: ...ars, Rainey, of Terrell; Steed, of ...l; Walker, of Monroe; Burk... ...dale; ...naki, and Sutton, of Meriwether. ... following house members of a joint



HON. R. B. BLACKBURN,
Of Fulton, Who Introduced the Militia District Patrol Bill in the House Yesterday.

REMOVAL SALE.
Having to move from our present location 47-4... South Broad Street, we offer a large assortment o...
Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Spring Wagons, Harness, Lap Robes and Horse Millinery
AT COST FOR CASH.
White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co.,
47-49 South Broad Street

E. H. THORNTON, President. W. F. MANBY, Cashier.
H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashier.
THE NEAL BANK
A State Depository.
Capital $100,000.00. Surplus $150,000.00. Undivided Profits $150,000.00 and 7,000 registered friends.
It is both Commercial and Savings and was established eighteen years ago. You are cordially invited to join this army of depositors. Begin saving with $1.00, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum compounded semi-annually.

CORNER STONE TO BE LAID.

Odd Fellows To Have Exercises on Site of New Temple.

The corner stone of the temple of Fulton lodge of Odd Fellows, now building at the corner of Decatur and Moore streets, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies at 10 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, July 4. Some of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the city will take part in the exercises.

The two oldest grand masters in the city, Judge J. G. Bloodworth and Alex Dittler, will both be present and speak when the corner stone is laid, as will Deputy Grand Masters Ed Baughn and C. E. Bowen. The beautiful Odd Fellows' ritual will be carried out.

The erection of the Decatur street temple is the result of years of faithful effort on the part of Fulton lodge. The work has been for some time past in the hands of the following directors: M. H. Matthews, F. L. Williams, C. D. Camp, Charles Kimball, J. L. Mayson and J. A. Starnes, all of whom have worked hard to bring their task to an early success. The public generally is invited to the laying of the temple corner stone.

His Shortage Will Reach $100,000.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 29.—Though the first official announcement that the Vigo county national bank placed Cosman's shortage at $16,000, it is now reported all the way from $50,000 to $100,000. Later reports increase the amount of worthless paper held by the bank.

Universal Health Policy
Covers all diseases written by the Penn Casualty Company only. Ask to see it.
KING & AKERS
General Agents,
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THE HON. PETER STIRLING.
A NEW REPRINT EDITION
of this wonderful book, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, best good cloth binding. Price 75c, sent to any address postpaid. John M. Miller Co., 30 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

EISEMAN BROS.
Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement.

The Summer Suit, what shall it be? A serious question to the man whose hard-earned dollars are to be invested in Clothes.

A question of doubt and fear—wearing Clothes is serious business. If they don't fit, or if they shock your taste; then the joy of life is discounted.

Sound business policy assimilates facts. We digest these facts and apply the following resulting principles:

Every man is welcome to examine and try on and criticise and study our Clothing to his heart's content.

This overture is made regardless of the buying question, is extended to all who merely wish to look or compare, and implies no obligation to buy.

All that our salesmen know about Clothing, its styles and materials, is always at the command of every visitor.

EISEMAN BROS.
11-13-15-17 WHITEHALL ...
ATLANTA——WASHINGTON ...
Agents for { Celebrated ... Stuttgart ... Dr. D...

MAIER & BERKELE
Jewelers to the Masonic Fraternity.
We carry a full line.
We design for you.
We carry out your idea.
Absolutely everything in Secret Order Jewelry.
MAIER & BERKELE



A WORD IN TIME.

THE young lad ywas weary and worn, in her arms she carried a bundle, and when she reached the carriage there seemed to be no room for it. "What is the trouble?" asked a friend, approaching her from the midst of the shopping district.

"I am getting ready to go away," was the reply. "I have five different dress makers sewing for me and yet I know I will not have enough clothes."

Then she began to enumerate how many lingerie gowns she had, how many evening gowns, how many hats and wraps and how some of the things she had ordered were far from finished.

The friend who heard her held up her hands in a gesture of surprise and asked "why hasn't somebody advised you against all of this?"

"Do you not know that women are not dressing three times a day at the fashionable resorts as they used to do, and why hasn't somebody advised you that a few appropriate things well made are all you need at the most fashionable retreat the country affords."

"Well, they dressed so much at — last summer I though all places were alike," and the young woman referred to a small country hotel in the mountains, where to vie with one another as to the size and number of their trunks was the fad of a few provincial women who had gathered there from the small towns in the vicinity.

Then a very practical talk was administered, in which the older woman, an experienced visitor to the fashionable resorts, advised against the trousseau the average woman formerly thought was necessary.

"Never put much money in any gown that can not be worn at any season," she began, "for it is useless extravagance, and do not have too many such gowns, for they go out of fashion, lose their freshness, and while you have so many you do not often times feel like indulging yourself in new ones when the occasion may demand.

"Do not have your thin lingerie gowns so elaborate, they cannot be laundered. One such gown is sufficient, while the others should be of the kind that you are not afraid to consign them to the family wash tub when necessary.

"Study fit and style rather than quantity and even quality, for the woman with the smart, well fitting white linen skirt, the lingerie waist daintily fashioned and the modish hat is apt to outshine the woman who swishes a silk lining under the finest mull and lace frock if the latter does not hang well and lacks style.

"Having the well made white skirts and waists, a coat suit for cool days or 'jaunts,' a woman may feel the basis of her summer wardrobe is accomplished. Then look to the more dressy or evening toilets.

"Utilize all the winter evening gowns you may have, for they will be out of style when the summer is over; do not add to your demi-evening toilets too elaborately, and remember to have your handsomest gown one that you can wear at any season.

"As to hats, it is well to remember that although plumes as a trimming are luxurious and beautiful, they are perishable and the curl once out of them can never be brought to look as pretty. The flower trimmed hats are always more practical for both the mountain and seaside and are less expensive.

"Do not, however, neglect the accessories of the toilet—I mean have pretty well fitting shoes and girdles and have the right kind of pins for your collars and cuffs if you wear them.

"Let your veils be fresh and always hemmed, and let your handkerchiefs be always dainty."

Aenchbacher-Babb.

ONE of the prettiest of the June weddings was that of Miss Clara Naoma Aenchbacher and Mr. Carl Byron Babb, which was solemnized Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Laura M. Aenchbacher, on Simpson street.

The bride and groom entered the drawing room to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, rendered by Miss Agnes Lyon, a cousin of the bride; while the soft sweet strains of "Hearts and Flowers" was heard during the ceremony. Dr. Virgil Norcross officiated.

Immediately preceding the bride came her six attendants—Miss Grace Kenady, Miss Pauline Osburn, Miss Clara Gryder, Miss Nellie Gray, Miss Myrtis Humphries and Miss Ethel O'Shields, who stood near her during the ceremony. These young ladies wore dresses of white with green girdles, and carried bouquets of white sweet peas and asparagus fern.

The bride looked lovely and girlish in her wedding gown of white organdie and lace. She carried a large shower bouquet of white sweet peas, carnations and asparagus fern.

The house was simply but artistically decorated, the color scheme being green and white. These colors were carried out in the ice course served during the evening.

The many handsome presents displayed in the dining room attested the popularity of the young couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Babb left at midnight for Asheville and other points of interest in North Carolina, but will be at home to their friends at 292 Simpson street in about ten days.

Skinner-Clason.

MISS CORA ELIZABETH SKINNER and Mr. Ralph Clason, both of Savannah, was married Sunday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 410 Jones street. The bride was lovely in a gown of white chiffon over silk, carrying a bouquet of bride's roses, while the maid of honor wore white organdie, carrying pink sweet peas. After the ceremony a delightful luncheon was served.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Skinner, formerly of Atlanta, and Mr. Clason is a prominent young business man.

Couch-Nolan.

SENOIA, GA., June 29.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss Mai Belle Couch to Mr. George Emmett Nolan accurred at the Baptist church here last night at 9 o'clock.

The event was an elaborate social affair, and was attended by a large number of guests. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by Rev. J. W. R. Jenkins, pastor of the Baptist church, and the bride was given away by her father, Mr. M. H. Couch.

The attendants were: Mrs. J. B. Hoyl, Mrs. G. D. Pollock and Mrs. S. J. Elder, of Atlanta, and Misses Stella and Maud Nolan, of Nolan, Ga., and Messrs. George M. Napier, G. D. Pollock, S. J. Elder, J. K. Nolan and Paul Launius.

A large reception was held at the home of the bride immediately after the ceremony, and two hundred guests were entertained.

The bride has been one of the most admired young women in the state, and was a universal favorite here. Gifted with beauty and charming manner, she has numbered all who knew her as sincere admirers. Mr. Nolan is one of the most prominent and popular young teachers in the state, being principal of the Marietta schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Nolan left today for a wedding trip of about a month to eastern points of interest.

Flynn-Black.

THE marriage of Miss Madge Flynn and Dr. Homer Black took place yesterday morning at half after 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 202 N. Jackson street. The ceremony was preformed by Father McOscar, of the Sacred Heart church, and was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends.

There were no attendants. As the bride and groom entered the parlor Mrs. Mary Madden played the Mendelssohn wedding march, and during the ceremony a love song by Bohm.

A buffet luncheon was served previous to the departure of the bride and groom for a trip north, after which they will spend the remainder of the summer in North Carolina.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Katherine Lauracy Flynn, and the groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Black, and a member of the faculty of the Georgia School of Technology.

UP TO DATE YOKE WAIST FOR LADIES.

Produced by Peerless Pattern No. 2610.



Waists with deep, smooth yokes and puff sleeves having deep round cuffs are very much in evidence this season, and a smart example is here illustrated. At the bottom the yoke is fancifully shaped and tucked at center of lower portion produce pretty fulness over the bust.

The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist, as represented, requires 3¼ yards of material 20 inches wide with 1 yard of all-over goods 18 inches wide and 1 yard of ruching; or, of one material, 4 yards 20 inches wide, 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, 2¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.

This pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Give number and size and full address, writing plainly.

Fill out Coupon and send with price to Pattern Department Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Size.....

"The Daylight Corner."



Here are the round top shoes to round off your appearance.

One needs to be well heeled to climb the hill of success.

We are showing the new "Dictator Last," in Patent Coronas, Gun Metal and Tan Russia Calf, at $3.50 and $4.00.

"All E. & W. Shoes wear well."

Eiseman & Weil,

1 Whitehall St.

Special for today. Black lace lisle Hose, at 3 pair for $1.00.

To Judge and Mrs. Lamar.

COLONEL AND MRS. ROBERT J. LOWRY gave an elegant dinner at the Country Club last evening in compliment to Judge and Mrs. William Bailey Lamar, who are leaving today for a trip north.

The dinner was served in the terrace from a table elaborately decorated in sweet peas, showing the colors of rose, and there was a delicate foliage of asparagus fern to complete the artistic effect.

Mrs. Lowry wore an exquisite toilet in white mull and valenciennes lace, her hat of lace trimmed in white plumes.

The dinner was preceded by a coaching party, Mrs. Lamar notably handsome and occupying the box seat. She wore a Frenchy toilet of pink and white silk. In the congenial party were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Calloway, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Shedden, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Marye, Miss Mattie Slaton and Mr. Thomas B. Paine.

Midday Dinner Party.

IN honor of their guests, Miss Hynds, of Texas, and Miss Logan, of Atlanta, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hynds entertained informally at dinner yesterday, their guests including Miss Nell O'Donnelly, Miss Jack Whitcomb, Miss Lizzie Gregg, Miss Lila Pope, Miss Nellie Harris, Miss Bessie Young, Miss Emma Robinson, Mrs. Gus Redding and Mrs. O. S. Nunnally, Mr. Foster Fitzsimmons, Mr. Ernest Duncan, Mr. Walton Harper, Mr. Lewis Gregg, Mr. Arthur Hynds, Mr. Henry Johnson, Mr. Joe Dean Steward, Dr. Marion Benson and Dr. Robert Hynds.

Nevin Evening.

IT is seldom that the musically appreciative in Atlanta's social world have the opportunity to enjoy as delightful an evening of music as Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel, with a group of well-known artists, provided last night at Bolton Terrace.

The beautiful home, with its park-like surroundings, seemed an ideal place for beautiful music on a June night, and the poetic fancy and tender melodies in Nevin's songs—for the programme was made up of selections from Nevin—had thus fitting circumstance, as well as sympathetic rendition.

"Captice Memories," a song cycle by Nevin, for baritone soloist, quartette, piano accompanist, and reader, was the feature of the occasion, and it was sung by Mr. Loder, of Birmingham, soloist, Miss Grace Lee Brown, Mrs. M. M. O'Brien, Mr. Robert Armour and Dr. Zoepfel-Quellenstein, with Mr. Joseph Maclean accompanying, and Mrs. Peel interpreting artistically the mood of the composition as it is exemplified in the intervening verses.

There was quite a large gathering of people entertained, and Mr. and Mrs. Peel were assisted in the exercise of their graceful hospitality by Miss Peel and her beautiful guest, Miss Wetherill, of Pennsylvania.

The artistic programme was followed by the enjoyment of dainty refreshments out under the trees, the grounds being picturesquely lighted.

Commencement Exercises.

THE commencement exercises of the Tabernacle Infirmary and Training School for Nurses will be held Monday evening, July 3, at 8 o'clock at the Baptist Tabernacle.

The presentation of the class pins will be made by Dr. E. C. Davis and the diplomas delivered by Dr. Len Broughton.

A musical programme will be rendered by Buchanan's orchestra and immediately after the graduating exercises the class banquet will be held in the infirmary dining room.

An address will be given by Dr. R. R. Kime and the graduates are Miss Alice Munice Hentz, Miss Mae Davis, Miss Annette Jarrell and Miss Pearl Hoyal.

To Mrs. Peabody.

MRS. WILLIAM J. PEABODY was the guest of honor at a bridge party, given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. William E. Foster, at her home in West End. The house throughout was beautifully decorated, and at the conclusion of the game a delicious luncheon was served.

Sunflowers, in their radiant colors, decorated the house throughout and ornamented the dainty score cards.

Mrs. Foster wore a becoming toilet in white embroidered mull and lace.

In the congenial party were Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Charles Scipio, Mrs. Norwood Mitchell, Mrs. Mary J. McConnell, Mrs. Bartow M. Blount, Mrs. T. J. Ripley, Mrs. John Hill, Mrs. Robert Ridley, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Misses Ethel and Jennie Mobley, Mrs. Joseph N. Moody, Mrs. Carlton Miller, Mrs. Frank B. Meador, Mrs. Horner, Mrs. Boykin Robinson, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Samuel Magill, Mrs. John Clarke, Miss Slaton, Mrs. G. A. Nicolson, Mrs. George Dexter, Mrs. Evely Harris, Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mrs. George Forrester, Mrs. Frank West.

Farewell Reception.

THE board of directors and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association gave Mr. D. E. Luther, the retiring secretary, and Mrs. Luther a farewell reception in the rooms of the building yesterday evening. All of the friends of the popular couple were invited to be present to wish Godspeed to them as they leave for their new home in Los Angeles, Cal., where Mr. Luther goes to assume the general secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

A delightful programme was rendered during the evening, and light refreshments served. The orchestra of the boys' department of the association gave several selections before and after the regular programme, which was presided over by Mr. E. H. Thornton, president of the Association.

The musical programme was as follows:

Selections—Boys' Department orchestra.
Piano—Miss Ethel Beane.
Solo—Mr. Solomon Drukenmiller.
Violin—Mr. Dave Silverman.
Solo—Miss Margarette Dunlap.
Selection—Boys' orchestra.
Solo—Mr. John Mullin.

Musical Evening.

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN," Liza Lehmann's beautiful song cycle for quartet and piano, will be presented tonight at the Bon-Air by a group of artistic people, Mr. Robert Armour arranging the event and singing the tenor role. Mr. Loder, of Birmingham, is here for the occasion, and his work in Nevin's "Captive Memories" here last winter will interest in his present role all those who heard him in the other. Miss Grace Lee Brown will be the soprano, Mrs. M. M. O'Brien the contralto, and Mr. Joseph Maclean the accompanist.

A miscellaneous programme of songs will anticipate the cycle as follows:

"Who Is Sylvia?" Schubert; "To My Betrothed," Schumann; "Tomorrow," Richard Strauss; "Honor and Arms," Handel—Mr. Loder.

"The Golden Wedding," Von Fielitz—Miss Brown and Mr. Loder.

"Kashmire Song," Woolford-Finden; "Johneen," C. V. Stanford; "The Creed," Roy Smith; "Here's a Health," F. F. Ballard—Mr. Loder.

Meetings.

The Kings Daughters Circle No. 2 will meet Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Mrs Snyder's, at Oak Grove. The members will please meet at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets at 2 o'clock.

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Howard, of Lexington, Ga., passed through Atlanta on their way to Yellowstone Park, Portland and San Francisco, where Mr. Howard will sail on the 8th with the secretary of the navy and party for the Philippines.

Miss Mamie Corrigan left yesterday for a visit to friends in New York.

Mis Nina Kirkpatrick will spend the remainder of the summer in New York with relatives.

Mr. C. J. Beane, Jr., left Tuesday evening for New York to be gone about ten days or two weeks.

Miss Amy Shelton returns the first of next week to her home in Tennesse.

Mrs. George Forrester leaves some time soon for Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pappenheimer and children are at their summer home at Roswell, Ga.

Miss Minnie May Hudson leaves today for a visit to relatives in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKeldin have returned from Atlantic Beach.

Mrs. S. C. Davidson and Miss Davidson, of Comer, Ga., are in the city, having come to Atlanta to attend the Wagener-Spratling wedding.

Mrs. George Crandall and children are spending the summer at White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Katherine Patty has returned to the city. She leaves next wek for Warm Springs to attend the meeting of the Georgia Bar Association.

Miss Lucy Barrow, of Savannah, is the guest of Mrs. Harry Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alston leave next week for Warm Springs to attend the Bar Association.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Calhoun C. Newton announced the marriage of their daughter Ruth Elizabeth to Mr. Emory Marvin Underwood, on Tuesday, June 27, at Harrisburg, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood will be at home after July 20 at 53 Merritts avenue.

Miss Mary Huger, of Anniston, will visit Mrs. Frank Myers, Jr., during July.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Anderson gave the third of their series of Thursday "at homes" last evening. It was a notably bright and enjoyable occasion.

Miss Laura Wyatt and Miss Mable Hurt are being delightfully entertained as the guests of friends in Macon.

Mrs. Robert Alston entertained her bridge club Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Jackson and Mrs. Parsons leave Saturday for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Smith will visit Warm Springs next week.

Miss Sarah Marshall leaves Saturday for the coast of Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Butt felt yesterday for Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Smith Pickett is visiting Major and Mrs. Hanson in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Taylor, of Americus, are the guests of Miss Nettie Allen on Washington street.

Miss Nell O'Donnelly and Miss Nell Dargan leave Saturday night for a trip to Florida.

Miss Mae Butler, of Nashville, Tenn., is spending her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. C. B. Ray, 11 West Peachtree Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Weil and family, and Mrs. Caroline Haas, are spending some time in Henderson, N. C.

Mrs. Charles Walter Deaning, of Brunswick, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. E. S. Mitchell, 79 Spring street, for several days.

Miss Annie Percy Edmonston arrived Wednesday from Houston, Tex., and is the guest of her cousin, Miss Sarah Campbell, at her home on Baker street.

Mrs. W. S. Purnell and daughter, of Knoxville, Tenn., are guests of Mrs. Moses Greer, on Alexander street.

Mr. Fitzhugh Knox and his three oldest boys, Inman, Fitzhugh, Jr., and Olmsted, are at Cumberland Island for ten days.

Mrs. Henry Porter and Miss Julia Porter, after a delightful trip of three months in Europe, have returned home, arriving Wednesday evening.

Don't ask your grocer for vanilla extract, but ask him for BLUE RIBBON VANILLA EXTRACT. It's PURE.

HAWKES, THE OPTICIAN.

Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Acknowledged by those who are competent to judge from a scientific point of view and by those who have given them practical tests by use, to be the most perfect in optical results, durability and beauty of design. Expert opticians in attendance. 14 Whitehall street.

Complaint Against Police.

Macon, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Creditors of officers of the police force complained to council that the officers were not paying their debts. These complaints were referred to the police committee.

Three Perish in Hotel Fire.

Licking, Mo., June 29.—Three persons perished in the burning of the Collier hotel here. The dead:

MRS. V. L. SHELP, of Rolla, Mo., and infant daughter.

EMMET STICER, Willow Springs, Mo.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The hotel was a two-story frame structure and burned quickly.

Locusts in Mississippi.

West Station, Miss., June 29.—Seventeen-year locusts have appeared in this neighborhood and are doing great damage to crops, and the farmers are much discouraged over the outlook. The locusts have already caused considerable loss and it is feared that they will spread to other counties in the state.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES AND PIMPLES IN 10 DAYS, USE

SATINOLA

The Complexion Beautifier



SATINOLA is a new discovery, guaranteed, and money refunded if it fails to remove the worst case of Freckles, Pimples, Tan, Liver Spots, Sallowness, Blackheads or any other skin eruption in 20 days—leaves the skin clear, soft, healthy and restores the beauty of youth. Thousands testify to the merits of Satinola.

Miss Bessie Miller writes: Levy's, S. S., Aug. 9, 1904. "I am delighted with the results of Satinola. Of the many preparations I have used, Satinola is the only one I have found to positively remove freckles and clear the complexion. One of my friends has used it and is very enthusiastic." Price 50c and $1.00 by leading druggist or mail.

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Why you should. Be it resolved, that "DOVE BRAND" for quality stands first in its class. It is the ham for home, Sweet and Wholesome, Pure and Palatable. We advise that you insist on being shown the trade-mark, "DOVE BRAND" on the meat, then you will be sure that you get the genuine.



Best quality—1850–1905. A record such as this we can honestly vote the gold medal to the John C. Roth Pkg. Co. They have faithfully performed their duties by giving us the most wholesome ham and bacon. Citizens of the U. S.

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Set of Teeth . . $3.00

Silver Filling . . 50c
Gold Filling . . $1.00
Bridge Work . . $4.00
22k Gold Crown $3.00

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Hours—8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SOCIAL FEATURE IS EMPHASIZED

Programme for Georgia Bar Meeting Includes Fine Music.

Columbus, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the Georgia Bar Association, of which Hon. S. P. Gilbert, of Columbus, is chairman, has practically perfected the programme for the annual meeting of the association at Warm Springs, July 5, 6 and 7. A meeting of the executive committee will be held at Warm Springs on the morning of July 4, at which all the final details will receive attention.

The reception to be tendered the lawyers of Georgia and their wives and families on the evening of Wednesday, July 5, at Warm Springs hotel, promises to be a very elaborate affair. The executive committee is emphasizing the social feature of the convention this year, and is giving especial attention to this reception. Miss Emmie Burrus, Miss Eloise Mooty and Mr. George Burrus, talented Columbus singers, have been invited to render a few selections on this occasion, they being present as guests of the association, and have consented. One or two Atlanta vocalists will also contribute to the pleasure of the association. While there will be several musical numbers, the affair will not be a concert, the music being only an incidental feature. A buffet supper will be served. The general social features of the convention are in charge of a committee of ladies, of which Mrs. S. P. Gilbert, of this city, is chairman.

The annual address to the association, which will be made this year by Hon. James C. McReynolds, assistant attorney general of the United States, will be delivered on the morning of Thursday July 6.

Indications are that there will be a large attendance of the lawyers of Georgia, with their families. The social features will be especially pleasant.

EXCURSION RATES.

W. & A. R. R. and N. C. and St. L. Ry., Fourth of July.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway will sell excursion tickets to all points south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers, including St. Louis, Mo., Evansville, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio, at rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip, on July 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, final limit for return passage until July 5th, 1905.

For further information apply to any ticket agent of the W. and A. R. R.

CHARLES E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

JOWERS VISITS RAWLINGS.

Father in Law of Prisoner Looking After Sale of Property.

Valdosta, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—J. J. Jowers, father in law of J. G. Rawlings, who, with his sons, is accused of the instigation and murder of the Carter children in this county two weeks ago, was in the city with his daughter yesterday.

Esquire Jowers is a prominent citizen of Coffee county and is said to be well to do. His object here was to assist his daughter in making some disposition of their home and crops. He called at the jail, but held only a brief conversation with Rawlings.

Feeling against the accused men is still intense, although the case is not so generally discussed. No tragedy in the history of this section has excited such wide interest, and it is said by parties who have traveled over south Georgia and northern Florida since the occurrence that more than five thousands people will be here at the trial.

Officers have been working steadily on the case ever since the assassination, and it is understood that much new evidence has been secured within the last three days. What the nature of this evidence is the officials refuse to tell.



The most obstinate and disfiguring skin affection yields speedily and permanently to the healing, soothing, yet powerful influences of

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Used in connection with HEISKELL'S Soap, it never fails to cure Pimples, Ulcers, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Ringworm and every sort of skin affection. At druggists. Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Send for book of testimonials. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

THE APPROVED WATCH.

The "thin" watch is the style in ascendance, and our cases display these watches in the finest makes. Their accuracy and elegance are the refinement of watch beauty and value.

DAVIS AND FREEMAN,
Jewelers.

TOURNEY OF CHESS MASTERS.

Maroczy Finishes the First Half 10 Points to Good.

Ostend, June 29.—Play in the international chess masters' tournament was resumed today, the masters being paired for the thirteenth round, the last of the first half of the contest. Janowski defeated Wolf, Schlechter drew with Burn and Teichmann with Marco.

In the afternoon session Leonhardt, Maroczy, Tschigorin and Marshall won their games from Tarrasch, Taubenhaus and Alapin respectively. Maroczy thus finished the first half with 10 points, or 1 1-2 points better than the scores of Janowski and Tarrasch, who are tied for second and third places, with 8 1-2 points. Next comes Schlechter with 8 points and he is followed by Marshall, the American, Leonhardt and Teichmann, each with 7 points.

Rain Marred Tennis Play.

London, June 29.—Today's tennis was marred by rain. Play had to be stopped on several occasions. Miss May Sutton, of Pasadena, Cal., won again, using a powerful forehand stroke to get advantage. Beaumont Ward scratched for the all-England plate, one of the compensation events. Ward and Wright had a walk-over in the second round of the gentlemen's doubles.

Off for Educational Meeting.

Montgomery, Ala., June 29.—A large party of distinguished educators of this state left today for Asbury Park, N. J., to be in attendance upon the coming annual meeting of the National Educational Association. About half of the party, which is composed of about one hundred persons, will sail tomorrow from Savannah, Ga. Among those who went are State Superintendent of Education Hill and Mrs. Hill.

ALL FACIAL Blemishes REMOVED IN ONE WEEK



BEAUTIOLA

The Perfect Beautifier

Beautiola is the only harmless preparation that completely obliterates all facial blemishes, traces of care, worry, illness and exposure. After a few applications of Beautiola, beauty of youth returns, and age falls like a mantle from the face, leaving the skin soft, clear and velvety, not a wrinkle or blemish remains. Beautiola is endorsed by Doctors, Chemists and Expert Dermatologists. Makes ladies as youthful at forty and fifty as they were at twenty; used by men with same wonderful results. It removes the worst cases of Brown, Liver Spots, Freckles, Pimples, Blackheads, Wrinkles, and Disfiguring Eruptions. Every Bottle Guaranteed. Price 50c.

P. B. DERBY CHEMICAL CO., Dept. A. C. St. Louis.

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A Great Sale

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Great Sensational Shoe Display—
Any Ladies' Shoe in the Window,

VALUES $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 VALUES.

$1.15



$1.15

Schanc Shoe Co., 30 Whitehall St.

ON FOLLOWS BLUE ROSS THE FINISH LINE

Eight Defeats Annual Race ames.

IN FRONT H OF AN OAR

Before Rowed in Years of Rac- These An- —Meier

June 29.—The afternoon wrest- d in the annual s by the length g for 4 miles nd the graceful en strokes the ish line three- d of the crim- and one-half e was 22:33½.

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FISHER'S TEAM WINS AT LAST

Rain in the Fifth Inning Stopped the Contest.

Montgomery, June 29.—The game was called today after five innings had been played in a hard drizzle. It was a one-sided affair, Starkell being a very easy proposition for the visitors. Attendance, 500. Score:

MONTGOMERY—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Gardner, lf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Oldring, ss	3	0	0	0	2	1
Schwartz, 2b	3	0	2	4	1	0
Brouthers, 3b	2	1	0	0	3	0
Molesworth, cf	2	0	1	0	0	0
Lawler, rf	2	1	0	1	1	0
Mullaney, 1b	2	0	1	7	0	0
Yeager, c	2	0	0	2	2	0
Starkell, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	21	2	4	15	10	1

NASHVILLE—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Bennett, 2b	3	1	2	1	0	0
Norcum, rf	3	2	2	0	0	0
Bandelin, cf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Eiser, 1b	2	0	1	7	0	1
Jansing, 3b	2	1	0	1	2	0
Wiseman, lf	2	1	0	1	0	0
Bruyette, ss	1	1	0	0	2	1
Accorsini, c	3	0	2	3	0	0
Herman, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	21	6	7	15	6	2

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Nashville	112 20—6	7	2
Montgomery	001 10—2	4	1

Summary: Earned runs, Nashville 1. Two-base hits, Norcum, Schwartz, Bennett, Mullaney. Left on bases, Montgomery 4; Nashville 2. Bases on balls, off Starkell 5. Hit by pitchers, Starkell 1, Bandelin. Struck out, by Starkell 2; by Herman 3. Stolen base, Molesworth. Umpire, Carpenter. Time, 1 hour.

A PITCHER'S BATTLE.
Panamas and old hats cleaned, reshaped. BUSSEY, 28½ Whitehall street.

PIRATES BEAT PELICAN TEAM

New Orleans Shut Out by Fisher's Brilliant Work.

Shreveport La., June 29.—The brilliant pitching of Fisher and the faultless support accorded him enabled the locals to shut out the leaders today. Bolin made his initial appearance for New Orleans and barring his wildness pitched a good game. Score:

SHREVEPORT—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Smith, ss	4	1	2	5	3	0
Kennedy, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Hanley, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Hess, 3b	3	0	0	0	5	0
Welkart, 1b	2	0	1	14	0	0
Evans, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Miller, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Fritz, c	2	1	1	2	2	0
Fisher, p	3	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	29	5	7	27	13	0

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Stanley, cf	3	0	1	3	1	0
Neadeau, lf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Hahn, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Rhoe, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0
Beck, 1b	4	0	1	14	1	0
Wiliams, 2b	4	0	0	2	5	0
Holly, ss	4	0	1	2	6	0
Sullivan, c	2	0	0	3	2	0
Bolin, p	3	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	32	0	6	24	20	2

By innings:	
Shreveport	002 003 00x—5
New Orleans	000 000 000—0

Summary: Stolen bases, Evans, Kennedy; secriface hits, Kennedy, Fisher; struck out, by Fisher 1, by Bolin 2; bases on balls, off Fisher 2, off Bolin 6; hit by pitcher, by Bolin 1; left on bases, Shreveport 9, New Orleans 7; passed balls, Fritz; first base on errors, Shreveport 1. Attendance, 1,175. Time, 1:41. Umpires, Breitenstein and Stratton.

BASEBALL GAMES.

Dothan 3, Blakely 0.

Blakely, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—The first game at Blakely in the Southwest Georgia and Alabama League was played today. This league is composed of Dothan, Ala., Eufaula, Ala., and Blakely, Ga. Eufaula is not playing this week. Dothan took three straights from Moultrie this week. The game today resulted, Dothan 3, Blakely 0. Batteries: Blakely, Moses and Quaries; Dothan, Robinson and Cowthon. Struck out, by Moses 7, by Robinson 6. Hits off Moses 4, off Robinson 3; errors, Blakely 6, Dothan 0. Time, 1:14.

Columbus 7, West Point 2.

West Point, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—The first of a series of three games between West Point and Columbus was played here this afternoon. The game was listless on account of the crippled condition of the local team. Score, West Point 2, Columbus 7. Batteries: West Point, Nabell and Burgess; Columbus, Foley and Baker. Umpire, Dr. Askew.

Washington 6, Lexington 4.

Washington, Ga., June 29.—(Special.)—Washington won today's game and the series with Lexington in a magnificent contest witnessed by 500 people. Score, Washington 6, Lexington 4. It was a pitchers' battle between Shannon, for the locals, and Callaway, for the visitors, with Shannon getting the better of it. He struck out sixteen men and allowed three hits. Callaway struck out six men and yielded up nine hits. Batteries: Washington, Shannon and Jackson; Lexington, Callaway and Rogers. The second game played Wednesday was called on account of rain in the fourth inning, with the score 2 to 2.

Yale crew made the distance in ty minutes and ten seconds. rvard's splendid showing in the ity race was not the only consola- which the crimson got out of today's ta, which followed her first year's ng under professional coach. Coach had the additional satisfaction of ng both the freshman eight and the y four-oared races.

CRIMSON FELLOWS ..¼ ..½ ..½..

Harvard WWon Two Races.

ard won in splendid fashion the wo races of the day, these being arsity four-oared and the freshmen Both crews rowed magnificently, arvard had to use every ounce of wer and bring into play every that her men had r test of speed arsity four-oare Harvard to be a went

OISEAU, 8 TO 5, WINS SPINDRIFT

Cairngorm, Favorite at 7 to 5, in Second Place.

Oisleau Went to Front at the Start and, Making the Pace for the Entire Distance, Won Easily by Length and Half.

New York, June 29.—Oiseau, second choice at 8 to 5, won the Spendthrift handicap for 3-year-olds, one mile and a furlong, at Sheepshead bay today, defeating the favorite, Cairngorm. Oiseau went to the front at the start, and making the pace for the entire distance, won easily by one and a half lengths. Cairngorm, who was second all the way, but never able to get up to the leader, beat Sinister six lengths for the place. Arklirta, backed from 6 to 1 to 2 to 1, favorite, won the fifth race—in a drive by two lengths. By his victory the ring suffered a heavy loss. Two favorites won.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: Edna Jackson, 109 (O'Neill), 5 to 2, won; Ballotta, 109 (Nicol), 20 to 1, second; Cinchona, 107 (Baird), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:01 3-5. Edict, Bantam, Seneschal, Tamdeau, Hector, Abjure, Deux Temps, Progress, Speedway, Elizabeth F, Andria, Busy Bee, Aviston, Kro, Merry Go Round, Georgiana ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Keator, 110 (Shaw), even, won; *Ancester, 90 (Aubuchon), 10 to 1, second; Bedouin, 112 (Lyne), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:13 3-5. Israelite, Race King *Lady Uncas, Incantation, Lucy Young, Aaronaut, d'Arkle ran. *Coupled.

THIRD RACE—Steeplechase, short course: Knob Hampton, 144 (J. OBrien), 40 to 1, won; Rube, 140 (Saffel), 60 to 1, second; Knight of Harlem, 140 (E. Heider), 3 to 1, third. Time, 4:09. Dick Roberts, Dromedary, Grandpa, Champs Elysees, Bonfire, Tom Cogan ran. Gold Van and Nitrate fell.

FOURTH RACE—The Spendthrift handicap, mile and a furlong: Oiseau, 124 (O'Neill), 8 to 5, won; Cairngorm, 123 (Martin), 7 to 5, second; Sinister, 97 (Miller), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:53 3-5. Bank, Oxford, Gamara and Coy Maid ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs: Arklita, 115 (Shaw), 2 to 1, won; Water Grass, 112 ((Miller), 8 to 1, second; Belle Snicker, 116 (O'Neill), 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:52 1-5. Vino, Snow, Benevolent, Lancastrian, Barberloot, Nostrome, Raidmore, Gleaner, Water Span, Royal Income, Meteor, Water Wagon and Golden Arms ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, mile and a furlong on turf: Ocean Tide, 106 (Baird), 9 to 5, won; Champlain, 101 (J. J. Walsh), 6 to 1, second; Major Daingerfield, 112 (Martin), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:53 4-5. Nibilck and Tom Cod ran.

Sheepshead Bay Tntries for Today.

First Race—Mile, selling: Arabo, 108; Whorter, 105; Billy Roche, 104; Consideration, 102; Arsenal, Chimney Sweep, 101; Champlain, 96; Rubric, Lipton, 95; Virgo, 93; Masanello, 94; Port Arthur, Sinicado, 88; Mettle, Novena, 86.

Second Race—Five furlongs: Ala Russell, 107; Miss Point, Evening, 105, Changeable, Cousin Kate, 104; Listless, 103; Amie Abbott, 11; Flavigny, Tickle, Queen Florentine, Abjure, 99; In Line, Poetry, 98; Rama, Cats Eye, Mary Morris, 96; Edith James, Cassandra, Auralaw, Victory, 94.

Third Race—Handicap, mile and a half: Blandy, 118; Von Tromp, 111; Uncle Urigh, 110; Uncle Charley, 107; Voladay, 105; Cedarstrome, 95; Bellatrix, 99.

Fourth Race—The Pansy, selling 6 furlongs on turf: Capias, 102; Mary F., 99; Lieber, Holloway, 97; L. J. Hayman, 96; Anodyne, 94; Hooray, Remington, 92.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs: Broadcloth, Prince Hamburg, 121; Kurtzman, Merry Lark, 116; Humo, St. Bellair, Torchello, Chrysolite, 113; Handsarra, Rose of Dawn, Idle Dream, 111.

Sixth Race—Mile and sixteenth on turf, selling: Heno, 114; Dinah Shad, Saulsbury, 110; Orthodox, 109; Warranted, 108; Bouvier, 106; Tom Lawson, 105; Sailor Boy, Jerry Lynch, Sweep Alice, 103; St. Breeze, 101; Thistle, Heather, Liberia, 96; Rubric, 95; Ismallian, 92; Virgo, 86.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston 4, Washington 3.

Boston, June 29.—Tannehill's steadiness and some lucky, timely hitting won the game for Boston today.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Boston	002 011 00x—4	6	1
Washington	000 200 001—3	8	3

Batteries: Tannehill and Criger; Hughes and Kittredge. Time, 1:42. Umpires, McCarthy and Kelly. Attendance, 3,463.

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.

Chicago, June 29.—St. Louis outplayed Chicago today and won.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	100 000 001—2	6	6
St. Louis	012 100 000—4	9	1

Batteries: Altrock, Smith and McFarland; Pelty and Weaver. Time, 1:57. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 4,365.

New York 13, Philadelphia 4.

New York, June 29.—Faultless fielding and hard hitting gave New York a victory over Philadelphia today.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
New York	500 121 04x—13	11	0
Philadelphia	012 010 000— 4	6	5

Batteries: Orth and Kleinow; Bender, Schreck and Barton. Time, 2:00. Umpires, O'Laughlin and Connor. Attendance, 5,000.

Even Break in Cleveland.

Cleveland, June 29.—Cleveland and Detroit played two games this afternoon, Cleveland winning the first by bunching hits on Killian. In the second it was a pitcher's battle, in which Moore held Detroit down to two hits until the ninth inning, when Detroit made four singles, scoring three runs. Attendance 8,248.

Score: First Game—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	200 310 02x—8	13	0
Detroit	002 000 001—3	10	2

Batteries—Joss and Bemis; Killian and Doran. Time 1:40.

Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	000 010 001—2	7	4
Detroit	000 000 003—3	6	4

Batteries—Moore and Bemis; Donovan and Doran. Time 1:50.

BEUCHLER'S ICE CREAM, phones 2105

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Augusta 5, Columbia 3.

Columbia, S. C., June 29.—

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Augusta	002 010 200—5	10	2
Columbia	100 200 000—3	7	2

Batteries: Holmes and Lauson; Beusse and Carson. Time 2:02. Umpire Keefe. Attendance 700.

Macon 3, Savannah 2.

Macon, Ga., June 29.—

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Savannah	010 000 001—2	5	3
Macon	000 000 003—3	4	1

Batteries: Cassidy and Holmes; Spade and Harnish. Time 1:45. Umpire Latham. Attendance 1,000.

Jacksonville 5, Charleston 0.

RECORD CONTEST WON BY ATLANTA

Firecrackers Made Five Double Plays Yesterday Afternoon.

Rickert Played His First Game in Left—Sun Field Proved Too Much for Barons, Their Outfielders Playing Raggedly.

Southern League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	56	36	20	.643
Birmingham	55	34	21	.618
Shreveport	57	31	26	.544
Atlanta	54	28	26	.519
Memphis	52	26	26	.500
Montgomery	56	26	30	.464
Little Rock	48	17	31	.354
Nashville	55	19	36	.345

South Atlantic League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Macon	55	33	22	.600
Savannah	58	34	24	.586
Augusta	58	33	25	.569
Jacksonville	62	35	27	.565
Charleston	57	21	36	.369
Columbia	56	17	39	.304

American League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	56	35	21	.625
Cleveland	56	35	21	.625
Philadelphia	56	33	23	.589
Detroit	58	29	29	.500
Boston	52	24	28	.462
New York	53	23	30	.434
Washington	57	22	35	.386
St. Louis	58	22	36	.379

National League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	65	47	18	.723
Philadelphia	62	38	24	.613
Pittsburg	65	39	26	.600
Chicago	65	37	28	.569
Cincinnati	63	34	29	.539
St. Louis	64	25	39	.391
Boston	63	19	44	.302
Brooklyn	65	17	48	.261

Games Played Today.

Birmingham in Atlanta (double-header).
Little Rock in Memphis.
Nashville in Montgomery.
New Orleans in Shreveport.

In winning the first game against the Barons yesterday afternoon, the Atlanta team made a record for the Southern League this season in combining the outs in doubles.

Five times Barons were on bases and dangerously near scoring when foxy double plays prevented the scores and shut out the visitors.

Once with the bases filled a Baron sent one at Moren and a double play resulted, from Moren to Archer to Stafford. On another occasion, a long fly went the way of Dick Crozier in center field and Dick whipped the ball in home in time to catch his man trying it from third base.

Score: Atlanta 6; Birmingham 5.

To Bob Stafford, to Whitey Morse and to the existence of that sunfield the defeat of the Steel Magnates in the first game was largely due.

Joe Delehanty is the boy who usually performs in this part of the field for the Barons, and yesterday he was not there. Owing to an injury to the lightning little infielder, Moore, Delahanty was shifted to short, Miller was sent into left, Hennessy was left in center and Longlegs Smith was placed in right. After Miller had done the muff act and shown that he was hardly able to perform in that part of the field a change was made, Miller and Smith swapping places. There was little gain, as the result of this trade of places, for a long one from Stafford's bat in the seventh was misjudged by Smith and three runs resulted.

Story of the Game.

Some 1,700 people were present when the umpire, Pfeninger, announced the batteries for the game. Moren and Archer were the choice of Atlanta, while Vaughan nominated Ginger Clarke and Matthews to do his battery work.

In the first inning Atlanta waded into the scoring waters and looked for some time a winner without heading. Joseph Rickert, the new Atlanta outfielder, was the first man up. Joe received an ovation as he walked up to the plate, and parting from the usual custom of athletes responded with a safe crack to center field, after two strikes had been called on him.

Winters laid one down the third base line and Hafford made an attempt to catch Rickert at second. Rickert was running some and first and second were occupied. Crozier did the pop to catcher. Stafford drove one to Schiap and was out at first. Then Jordan drew a walk and Whitey Morse came up. "Here is the boy who can drive them out," yelled an enthusiastic fan, and Whitey did the act, a hard one to left, on which Rickert and Winters scored, and Jordan was caught trying to go to third base.

Innings passed and nothing resulted until the Barons' half of the fourth, when Hennessy hit safe and went to second on Rickert's error, Delehanty drove one slowly down the third base line and reached first safely, stealing second a moment later. With a man on second and third, Smith sent one to Jordan, who made a poor toss to the plate, and the ball passed Archer with a bad bounce. Hennessy and Del scored.

In the fifth the Barons scored again, when Clarke hit safe and scored on hits by Hennessy and Delehanty.

In the sixth two more came in and the scoring of the visitors was at an end. With one out Schiap walked. Vaughan singled and Clarke walked. Hafford followed with a clean crack over second base, and two men scored.

Atlanta won the game in the seventh inning. The Firecrackers scored one run in the sixth inning on a whistler by Stafford, a stolen base and an error of center fielder in dropping a high fly from the bat of Morse.

In the seventh Moren sent one to center. The sun was in the eyes of Hennessy and he waited until the ball dropped at his feet. Rickert sent one to center and Hennessy did the muff stunt, after a long run. Winters sent one to short and Joe was forced at second. Crozier was hit in the ribs and walked. Then, with the bases full, Stafford came to the rescue, lifting one over Smith's head in left field and everybody came in, except Stafford, who perched on second base.

Featrues of the Game.

Despite the errors there were a number of sensational plays which made the contest interesting.

The chief interest was in the double play column. Atlanta scored five, and Birmingham one. They were as follows: Crozier to Archer in the second inning; Moren to Archer to Stafford in the third; Moren to Krug to Stafford in the fourth; Morse to Jordan in the sixth; Jordan to Morse to Stafford in the eighth inning; Schiap to Delehanty to Vaughan in the ninth inning.

Delehanty played well at shortstop, one of the

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Remnants

White Goods

At an Average of Half Our Regular Prices

Seems absurd that because certain lines of White Goods have been sold down to the short length state that their prices should be reduced to half--and in some cases less than half. But such is the fact. For example:

Linen Waistings
Linen Lawns
India Linon
Persian Lawn
Checked Nainsooks
Plain Nainsooks
Dimities
Wash Chiffon
Figured Madras
Mercerized Madras
Dotted Swisses
French Organdies
Cotton Mull
COLORED LINEN
Embroidered Flannel

Prices Average One Half Our Former Low Rates

Sale Begins at 9 O'clock

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

double-header today, the first game starting at 2:30 o'clock. Smith and Burnum or Ely will do the pitching, while Vaughan is undecided as to his pitchers, but will probably send in Dessau and Reagan.

The score follows:

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rickert, lf	4	1	1	2	0	1
Winters, rf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Crozier, cf	2	1	0	2	1	0
Stafford, 1b	3	1	2	13	0	1
Jordan, 2b	3	0	0	1	5	1
Morse, ss	4	0	1	3	3	0
Krug, 3b	3	0	0	1	5	0
Archer, c	3	0	1	3	1	0
Moren, p	4	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	30	6	8	27	19	3

BIRMINGHAM—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Hafford, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	0
Miller, lf-rf	5	0	0	0	1	1
Hennessy, cf	5	1	2	2	0	1
Delehanty, ss	4	1	3	1	6	0
Smith, rf-lf	4	0	1	0	0	1
Matthews, c	4	0	1	7	2	0
Schiap, 2b	2	1	1	1	4	0
Vaughan, 1b	4	1	1	10	1	0
G. Clarke, p	3	1	2	1	1	0
Totals	35	5	13	24	17	3

Score by innings:	
Atlanta	200 001 30x—6
Birmingham	000 212 000—5

Summary: Two-base hits, Delehanty and Stafford; stolen bases, Delehanty, Smith, Stafford; sacrifice hits, Stafford, Archer, Hafford; double plays, Jordan to Morse to Stafford, Crozier to Archer, Moren to Krug to Stafford, Morse to Jordan, Moren to Archer to Stafford, Schiap to Delehanty to Vaughan; bases on balls, off Moren 3, off Clarke 2; hit by pitched balls, G. Clarke 2; struck out, by Moren 2, by Clarke 4; time, 2:00; umpire, Pfeninger.

BASEBALL AT PI
Atlanta vs
Thursday,
FRIDAY, LADIES
AT MP
FOUR OF
REA

NATIONAL LEA

Philadelphia

Philadelphia, took two g visitors w

Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston			
Phila			

Ba do

...ENED ...D LOWER

...t Fully Respond ...o Wednesday's Advance.

...eather and Crop Report Continues To Show Improvement—Closed Steady 14 to 31 Points Lower—Stop Orders Bought.

New York, June 29.—The cotton market was less active and very nervous. At times prices showed considerable firmness, but in the late trading there was very heavy liquidation and final prices were 14@31 points net lower. The opening was weak at a decline of 11@12 points under selling for both accounts in response to disappointing cables which were only 4@5 points higher at the hour of the local opening when an advance of 10@11 points was due on the New York close of the previous day. But there was a big demand at the decline encouraged by continued strength of spot markets, and reports of too much rain in some sections of the belt, and inside of the first half hour the market had rallied to nearly the closing figure of yesterday. This was followed by considerable irregularity, but prices showed a generally steady tone until toward the close, when fear of revolutionary developments in Russia, added to some uncertainty over the influence of notices tomorrow caused active liquidation for both local and southern accounts. The close was steady at the decline, with late months showing the greatest loss. Sales were estimated at 550,000 bales.

The New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, June 29.—Spot cotton quiet. While the offerings were very light factors were demanding full board figures for their holdings. Sales 900 bales, including 400 to arrive. Quotations unchanged.

Under the influence of unfavorable Liverpool futures opened 13 to 19 points lower. Soon after the first call an active selling movement was inaugurated which carried prices down until they were 28 points lower than yesterday's closing. This was followed by a rush of buying orders, apparently from the outside public. This caused a rapid reaction and most of the loss was recovered. Realizing by timid longs again started the market downward, the decline continuing to near the end of the session. The market closed quiet with net losses of 20 to 25 points.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, June 29.—Operations in dry goods are not large, but buyers firmly convinced of the strength of the market and are endeavoring to secure prompt deliveries, which they find very difficult. Renewed interest is noted in export sources, but buyers' ideas are below the market.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.

COTTON—The activity of yesterday continued throughout the early part of the day, the market being staggered by advices from Liverpool that extensive bull liquidation was in progress. Denials by outside interested parties of sales were considered as diplomatic evasions and the reaction was sudden and severe. However, recent buyers were adverse to parting with holdings and the supply, when exhausted, found support-ing orders, which in the underlying temper of the market rallied prices to nearly the close of yesterday. The "silly season" in cotton has begun, and prices are the football of the players and will be until the crop is more clearly defined. At present the recent backwardness and damage appears to be gradually overcome. The spot market was quiet at unchanged prices.

...lowing table shows receipts, exports ...ock at all ports yesterday:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	...905	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...

...ton Market.

...8 p. m.—Cot... prices steady; ...2,000 bales; ...and export ...1,400.

...Close. ...5.17 ...17

THE SPOT COTTON MARKETS IN DETAIL

MARKETS—	Tone.	Middling.	Net Rects.	Gross Rects.	Sales.	Stock.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Coastwise.	Japan.	Mexico.
Atlanta	Steady	9 7-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	Steady	9 5-8	2,915	2,915	78	95,411	.....	.....	.....	3,341	.....	.....
New Orleans	Quiet	9 9-16	3,268	3,268	900	84,992	.....	.....	1,667	.....	.....	.....
Mobile	Steady	9 1-2	48	48	125	14,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	Firm	9 3-8	1,664	1,664	1,495	38,524	.....	.....	.....	1,358	.....	.....
Charleston	Nominal	.....	97	97	.....	3,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	Nominal	.....	212	212	.....	2,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	Steady	9 5-8	758	758	125	25,596	.....	.....	.....	1,488	.....	.....
Baltimore	Nominal	9 3-4	.....	20	.....	4,927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	Quiet	9.90	.....	4,011	.....	132,180	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Boston	Quiet	9.90	218	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	Steady	10.15	4	72	.....	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville	.....	.....	163	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....
Pensacola	.....	.....	266	266	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,561	3,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals today			9,618	.....	.....	414,385	3,030	266	1,717	.....	.....	.....
do. 5 days			61,008	.....	.....	.....	18,997	15,733	18,297	.....	3,897	.....
do. since September 1			9,590,511	.....	.....	.....	3,775,279	799,975	3,086,358	.....	300,586	29,232

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

	Tone.	Middling.	Net Rects.	Gross Rects.	Shipments.	Sales.	Stock.
Houston	Steady	9 7-16	901	901	1,844	1,879	35,349
Augusta	Steady	9 5-8	306	340	984	604	16,570
Memphis	Firm	9 9-16	531	884	309	300	17,144
St. Louis	Firm	9 1-2	350	470	808	37	37,024
Cincinnati	.....	.....	254	254	68	.....	11,418
Louisville	Firm	9 13-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals today			2,342	2,629	4,013	2,820	117,505

THE RANGE FOR COTTON OPTIONS

RANGE IN NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Close.	Previous Close.
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.20-25	9.34-35
July	9.30	9.40	9.22	9.26	9.26-27	9.41-44
August	9.35	9.47	9.29	9.34	9.32-34	9.46-48
September	9.42	9.55	9.39	9.39	9.40-42	9.57-58
October	9.45	9.60	9.41	9.46	9.43-47	9.61-64
November	9.63	9.63	9.51	9.63	9.50-52	9.66-68
December	9.59	9.70	9.51	9.56	9.56	9.72-73
January	9.65	9.72	9.54	9.51	9.58-60	9.78-79
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.60-62	9.81-83

Closed steady.

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Close.	Previous Close.
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.44	Nom'l.
July	9.48	9.64	9.39	9.44	9.44-45	9.64a
August	9.50	9.52	9.50	9.52	9.44-46	9.67-68
September	9.53	9.62	9.42	9.42	9.42-44	9.67-68
October	9.45	9.58	9.34	9.40	9.39-40	9.60-61
November	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40-44	9.62-64
December	9.51	9.63	9.39	9.48	9.44-45	9.65-66
January	9.58	9.67	9.45	9.51	9.50-51	9.71-72
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.54-57	9.74-76

Closed steady.

OFFICIAL RANGE AND SALES OF STOCKS

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Today.	Previous Close.
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	243	243
Amalgamated Copper	55,700	83½	81½	81½	81⅝
American Car and Foun	1,000	35⅞	35¼	35	35½
do. preferred	100	98	98	97	95
American Cotton Oil	100	32	32	31	31½
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
American Express	.....	.....	.....	230	225
American H. and L. pfd	900	38¾	38	38	38½
American Ice	.....	.....	.....	24¾	25¾
American Linseed Oil	.....	.....	.....	18	18
do. preferred	100	40	40	40	40
American Locomotive	4,100	48½	47¾	47½	48¾
do. preferred	100	114	114	113	114
Amer. Smelt and Refin	10,600	118½	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	120	120
American Sugar Refin	1,000	138⅜	138¼	138½	139½
American Tobacco pfd	.....	.....	.....	96½	96½
Anaconda Mining Co.	1,700	109	107¾	106½	106½
Atchison	11,800	84½	83	83	83⅞
do. preferred	300	104½	104	104	104
Atlantic Coast Line	3,500	165	163	162¾	163½
Baltimore and Ohio	32,000	114½	113½	113½	114⅜
do. preferred	300	97½	97½	97	97
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	20,000	69¾	68⅛	68⅞	68¾
Canadian Pacific	8,200	152⅜	151½	151	151⅞
Central of New Jersey	100	202	202	200	200
Chesapeake and Ohio	12,400	53⅜	52¾	52½	52¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	35	35½
do. preferred	400	79¼	78¾	77½	75
Chicago Great Western	5,400	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
Chicago and Northwest	1,500	207	204	205	207½
Chicago, Mil. and St. P	9,700	177½	176½	176½	177¼
Chicago Ter.n. and Tran	100	18½	18½	18¼	18½
do. preferred	1,100	38	38	37¾	35⅝
C., C., C. and St. L.	500	98	97	96¼	98
Colorado Fuel and Iron	3,700	45	44	44	44¾
Colorado and Southern	700	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
do. 1st preferred	.....	.....	.....	58	57½
do. 2nd preferred	500	37¼	37	37	37
Consolidated Gas	500	190¾	190¾	190	191
Corn Products	300	11	10⅞	10½	10½
do. preferred	100	48	48	47	47½
Delaware and Hudson	1,000	190	188½	188½	189½
Dela., Lacka. and West	.....	.....	.....	355	350
Denver and Rio Grande	700	30¾	29½	29¾	29¼
do. preferred	100	86⅞	86⅞	86⅜	86
Distillers' Securities	500	43½	43½	43½	43½
Erie	28,700	44¾	44	44	44½
do. 1st preferred	3,000	81⅜	81	80⅞	81¼
do. 2nd preferred	2,200	69⅞	69	68¾	69⅝
General Electric	500	176¾	176	176	176
Hocking Valley	600	90¾	90¾	90	90½
Illinois Central	600	166½	166	166	166¾
International Paper	200	19½	19½	19¾	19¾
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	78½	78½
International Pump	.....	.....	.....	27¼	27¼
do. preferred	100	80¼	80¼	80	89
Iowa Central	.....	.....	.....	38	26⅞
do. preferred	100	51	51	50½	51
Kansas City Southern	100	27	27	26¾	25½
do. preferred	100	56	56	56	56
Louisville and Nashville	25,900	151½	149½	149⅝	150¾
Manhattan L.	1,200	165	164⅞	164½	165
Metropolitan Securities	9,600	82⅝	81¼	82	81
Metropolitan St. Ry	14,600	125¾	124¼	125	124
Mexican Central	4,000	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	21⅝
Minn. and St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	54	54
Minn., St. P. and S. S. M	400	123½	123	122½	122⅝
do. preferred	600	161⅝	161	160¾	161
Missouri Pacific	3,500	100¼	99⅛	99⅜	100
Mo., Kansas and Texas	1,200	29¾	29	28⅞	29⅝
do. preferred	1,000	64½	63½	63½	64⅛
National Lead	600	46¾	46⅛	46⅛	46⅝
Natl. R. R. of Mex. pfd	300	36	36	35⅞	35½
New York Central	800	146⅛	144⅞	145	146⅛
N. Y., Ontario and W	12,400	53⅜	52	52⅝	52½
Norfolk and Western	8,700	85¼	84⅝	85⅛	84⅞
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	92	92
North American	200	100⅜	100⅜	100	100½
Pacific Mail	3,300	44	42½	43	41½
Pennsylvania	42,700	141⅞	140⅜	140⅝	141⅝
People's Gas	5,600	104⅞	103⅜	103¾	103⅝
Pitts., C. C. and St. L.	200	78	78	75	78
Pressed Steel Car	1,200	39¼	38⅝	38¾	39
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	93	93¾
Pullman Palace Car	100	240	240	239	238
Reading	69,400	100¾	99½	100	99⅝
do. 1st preferred	.....	.....	.....	91½	91½
do. 2nd preferred	900	91½	91¼	91	91¼
Republic Steel	800	19½	19	19¼	19½
do. preferred	1,400	78¼	78¼	78¾	78¾
Rock Island Co.	2,200	30¾	30	29⅝	30⅜
do. preferred	400	75⅝	75½	75	75½
Rubber Goods	700	34¼	33⅞	33⅝	34
do. preferred	100	103	103	102	103
St. L. and S. F. 2nd pfd	700	67½	67	67	67½
St. Louis Southwestern	400	24¼	24	23½	24
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	61½	61½
Southern Pacific	21,900	64⅞	63⅜	64	65
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	117¼	117⅜
Southern Railway	3,100	32¾	32	32	32¾
do. preferred	100	97½	97½	97½	97½
Tenn. Coal and Iron	2,300	84	82½	82⅞	83⅞
Texas and Pacific	1,700	34¼	33⅝	34	34¼
Toledo, St. L. and W.	200	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½
do. preferred	300	57⅜	57	56½	56⅝
Union Pacific	54,500	128¼	126¼	127	128⅜
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	96	96
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	122½	122
United States Leather	.....	.....	.....	12¾	12⅞
do. preferred	500	108¼	107	108	107
United States Realty	.....	.....	.....	89½	90
United States Rubber	300	40⅝	40	39¾	40½
do. preferred	200	108¼	107½	107¼	108
United States Steel	35,900	32	31⅛	31⅛	32⅛
do. preferred	25,300	99⅝	98¾	98¾	99⅝
Va.-Carolina Chemical	400	36	35½	35½	35½
do. preferred	100	107¾	107¾	107½	109¼
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	19⅝	20
do. preferred	800	41½	41	40¾	41
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	235	235
Westinghouse Electric	.....	.....	.....	165	165
Western Union	800	93⅝	93	93⅛	93⅜
Wheeling and Lake Erie	.....	.....	.....	15	16
Wisconsin Central	400	24½	23½	24¼	24
do. preferred	600	51½	51½	51⅝	52
Northern Pacific	800	188¼	186½	186½	188⅞
Seaboard Air Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	19¼
do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	40	40

Total sales for the day 635,400 shares.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

U. S. refunding 2s, registered	104	Chicago Terminal 4s	97
do. coupon	104½	Colorado Midland 4s	75½
U. S. 3s, registered	104	Colorado and Southern 4s	94⅞
do. coupon	104	Cuba 5s, certificates	106⅜
U. S. new 4s, registered	132	Denver and Rio Grande 4s	102⅜
do. coupon	132½	Distillers' Securities 5s	79⅝
U. S. old 4s, registered	104	Erie prior lien 4s	103
do. coupon	105	do. general 4s	95
American Tobacco 4s, certificates	75	Fort Worth and Denver City 1st	110½
do. 6s	115	Hocking Valley 4½s	112
Atchison general 4s	103⅞	Japan 6s, certificates	100½
do. adjustment 4s	96½	Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	105½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102½	Manhattan consol gold 4s	104
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	104⅝	Mexican Central 4s	78
do. 3½s	97	do. 1st income	21⅝
Central of Georgia 5s	114	Minn. and St. Louis 4s	96½
do. 1st income	97	Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	101¼
do. 2nd income	83¼	do. 2nds	86⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	107⅜	Nat'l R. R. of Mex. consol 4s	81⅛
Chicago and Alton 3½s	81⅝	N. Y. Central general 3½s	101½
and Q. new 4s	103⅜	N. J. Central general 5s	136¼
L. and Pac. R. R. 4s	82½	Northern Pacific 4s	106
ol. 5s	93⅝	do. 3s	77
and St. L. general 4s	101¼	Norfolk and Western consol 4s	102½
		Oregon Short Line rfdg 4s	96
		Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	103½
		Reading general 4s	103⅜
		St. L. and I. M. consol 5s	116
		St. L. and San Fran. fg. 4s	91
		St. L. Southwestern con. 4s	81⅜
		Seaboard Air Line 4s	89½
		Southern Pacific 4s	93¾
		Southern Railway 5s	120½
		Texas and Pacific 1sts	121½
		Toledo, St. L. and West. 4s	84½
		Union Pacific 4s	107
		do. convertible 4s	126¾
		U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	94⅜
		Wabash 1sts	117⅝
		do. debenture B	73¾
		Western Md. 4s	88¾
		Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	94
		Wisconsin Central 4s	95¾
		Japan 6s, 2nd series	98½
		do. 4½s, certificates	91⅝
		Colo. 2nd 5s, set A	72
		do. 5s, set B	70½

...ing to base such prior ad... ...recently taken place. A ...o it was a question what ... all the cotton in the ... seems to be a ques... ...have enough cotton ...market is suffering ... those who sold ...Before long the ...from the indis... ...ow buying so ... the present ...erations as ...be pushed ...re craze. ...at the ...ts in ...on ...ce. ...a

the market is in that condition that we would favor purchases of September on sharp declines.

CORN—Offerings were quite plentiful early, although trade was not extensive, and mostly amongst scalpers, the leading bull house being the most prominent seller. Rains in the west did not cut any figure, in fact, crop conditions show improvement in many places. It was the talk that the last of the Patten line had been sold out, but it looked as if the seaboard bought on the break. It is quite possible that further reactions will be witnessed.

OATS—Offerings were quite heavy early, considerable realizing appearing, while local scalpers sold, but offerings dried up when good-sized buying orders appeared, prices advancing sharply on the reports from Odessa. We still favor purchased of September on all dips.

PROVISIONS—Armour brokers were ...avy sellers of ribs. Good deal of long ...uct was marketed, and it would ap... ...as if prices would be worked lower.

...CKS—The early London market was ...r and the same can be said of the ...here. Although initial quotations ...rally higher there were some ... such as Union Pacific and ...d Ohio. Copper was soon ... and advanced to a new ... the present movement. ...tivity also developed in ... in it seemed to ... highest prices ... after which ...ular way ... became ... list ...osing ... the ...

tion say that the crop conditions for June will be about 8 points better than the previous month, and that comment on same is to the effect that satisfactory condition and general improvement for the month with the crop from two to three weeks late. Texas reports fields in that section clean and healthy, general improvement over May. Today's influence, apart from the above, included a more favorable weather map in most respects than recently noted, the only heavy rains being in Georgia, in the Savannah district, though some excess of moisture is noted in eastern Alabama, and the market was in some degree influenced by these reports. In the main, however, speculation is guided by considerations of the ultimate yield, which few observers place largely in excess of 11,000,000 bales, and this view of the crop does not encourage the hope of lower prices. After taking in consideration that the world's consumption has grown largely in the last four or five years, and a crop of 11,000,000 bales is hardly sufficient to met requirements, we question whether the spinners will take the present surplus at speculative prices. To a certain degree that the influence of traders of contracts has been discounted in which case any further strength in July option will stimulate the entire option list. Considering the indiscriminate character of cotton held here we believe present prices represent its value.

The Metal Market.

New York, June 29.—The London tin market lost a part of its recent advance closing at £159 15s for spot and £152 10s for futures. Locally quiet, with prices a shade lower in keeping with decline abroad. Spot 30.50@30.67 1-2.

Copper also lower abroad, £65 17s 6d for both spot and futures. Locally no change was reported.

Lead a shade higher at £13 7s 6d in London, and ruled firm locally but without change in the general range.

£23 17s 6d in Lond... quiet at 4.20 in N...

NORTHWEST AGAIN REPORTS DAMAGE

Internal Situation in Russia Was Bullish.

Resulted in a Strong Close in Wheat, September Leaving Off 7-8 to 1c Higher — Corn Closed Weak and 3-8c Lower.

Chicago, June 29.—Internal disorder in Russia stiffened prices in the wheat market here today. Fresh damage reports from the American northwest furnished basis for additional bullish sentiment. At the close wheat for September delivery was up 7-8@1c. Corn is off 3-8c. Oats are down 1-4c and provisions show losses of a shade to 12 1-2c.

Strength in the wheat market developed after trading was well under way. For a time the sentiment in the pit was quite bearish, clear weather in the northwest being the governing influence early in the session. Despite higher prices at Liverpool the July option here opened unchanged to 3-8c lower at 90 7-8@91 1-4c. September was up a shade to 1-4@3-8c lower at 87 1-4@87 5-8c. Seemingly little or no attention was paid at first to the reports of serious disturbances in Russia, traders here seeing for the time being nothing in the situation to materially affect prices. Pit traders were fairly active sellers during the first hour. Elevator interests also had wheat for sale. Under the selling prices dropped a tride, September declining to 87c and July to 90 3-4c. Before the middle of the session, however, sentiment changed to bullishness. Reports of rust were received in messages from the northwest, telegrams from a Chicago trader now on a tour of inspection through Minnesota being especially pessimistic concerning the outlook for the spring sown crop. The reports of the disturbances at Odessa, which had caused little apprehension among the traders here, seemed now suddenly to presage unusual demand in Europe for American wheat. The practical closing of even one port, it was argued would greatly curtail shipment of grain from Russia. This view of the situation started active covering by shorts. The market readily responded to the urgent demand, September advancing to 89 1-4c. Meantime July sold up to 92 7-8c. Although the market continued strong the remainder of the session, the advance was not all held, prices reacting somewhat on profit taking. The market closed strong with September at 88 1-2c. July was up 1c at 92 1-4c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 48,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 239,000 bushels, compared with 2,994,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 167 cars, against 150 last week and 219 a year ago

Under renewed liquidation by several prominent longs sentiment in the corn pit was bearish. Receipts were larger than expected and country acceptances were again on a liberal scale, thus insuring heavy receipts for a few days longer at least. Strength of wheat held sellers in check late in the session. The market closed weak. September opened at 54 3-8@54 1-2c, sold off to 53 3-4@53 7-8c and closed at 54 1-4c. July ranged between 54 5-8@55 5-8c and closed at 55 1-8c, a net loss of 5-8c. Receipts 579 cars with 184 of contract grade.

Influenced by the weakness of other grains sentiment in oats market was rather bearish during the first hour. In sympathy with the bulge in wheat the market became quite firm. Cash houses were active buyers late in the session. The market closed firm with July up 1-8c at 32 1-2c. September opened 1-8c lower at 31c, sold between 30 5-8@30 3-4c and 31 7-8c and closed at 31 3-8c. Receipts 107 cars.

Provisions were easy on heavy receipts of live hogs. The volume of trading was small. At the close September pork was off 12 1-2c at $13.00; lard was a shade lower at $7.45@7.47 1-2; ribs were down 7 1-2c at $7.92 1-2.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat 1 car; corn 594 cars; oats 104 cars; hogs 27,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
July	90⅞	92⅛	90¾	92¼
Sept.	87¼	89¼	87	88½
Dec.	86⅝	88½	86⅜	87⅝
CORN—				
July old	54¾	56	54⅞	55⅝
do. new	55½	55⅝	54⅝	55½
Sept. old	54¾	55½	54	54½
do. new	54¾	54⅝	53¾	54⅝
Dec. new	49¾	49⅝	49	49¼
OATS—				
July	32⅛	33	31⅝	32½
Sept.	31	31⅞	30⅝	31⅜
Dec.	31⅜	32½	31⅜	31⅞
MESS PORK—				
July	12.75	12.75	12.65	12.67½
Sept.	13.05	13.10	13.00	13.00
Oct.	13.15	13.15	13.00	13.02½
LARD—				
July	7.25	7.32½	7.25	7.30
Sept.	7.45	7.50	7.45	7.47½
Oct.	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.52½
SHORT RIBS—				
July	7.80	7.82½	7.75	7.77½
Sept.	7.97½	8.02½	7.92½	7.92½
Dec.	8.05	8.05	7.97½	7.97½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments
Flour, barrels	23,700	12,500
Wheat, bushels	4,000	14,000
Corn, bushels	429,000	647,000
Oats, bushels	163,900	274,600
Rye, bushels	1,000	500
Barley, bushels	50,600	1,100

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Ga., June 29.—Turpentine firm at 57; sales 1,047; receipts 1,826; shipments 2,477. Rosin firm; sales 3,210; receipts 4,782; shipments 4,805. A, B, C, $3.20; D, $3.30; E, $3.50; F, $3.60; G, $3.65; H, $3.80; I, $3.85; K, $3.90; M, $4.00; N, $4.05; window glass $4.30; water white $4.65.

New Orleans, June 29. Naval stores steady. Pitch $2.25. Pine tar $4.75. Coal tar $3.50. Rosin, per barrel of 280 pounds: A, B, C, $3.15; D, $3.25; E, $3.40; F, $3.45; G, $3.50; H, $3.65; I, $3.75; K, $3.95; M, $4.05; N, $4.25; windowglass, $4.50; water white, $4.80. Turpentine 60.

Wilmington, June 29.—Spirits turpentine irregular at 57½ for small; late offered 57; no buyers; receipts 59 casks. Rosin steady at $3.00 bid; receipts 211. Tar, nothing doing; receipts 5. Crude turpentine steady at $2.50@4.50 and $4.75; receipts 288.

Charleston, June 29.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, June 29.—Today's treasury balances, exclusive of the gold reserve, show: Available cash balances $139,013,248; gold $86,917,998.

KODAKS

All Sizes and New Designs. Finest

SECURITY

It is the element demanded by the prudent inv... Bonds we offer guarantee security of the principal a... of the interest.

We offer for sale the following securities:

$20,000.00 Miller County, Ga., 5 per cent gold, Cou... Bonds.

$12,000.00 Marion County, S. C., 5 per cent Schoo... Bonds.

$9,000.00 Westminister, S. C., 5 per cent School ...

$10,000.00 McDonough, Ga., 6 per cent School B...

$3,000.00 Edgewood, Ga., 5 per cent School Bon...

$3,500.00 Baxley, Ga., 5 per cent School Bonds.

$9,000.00 Camilla, Ga., 5½ per cent Water Wor...

A Bond is the most perfect form of investment ... combines in the highest degree all of the elements ... the absolute safety of both principal and interest.

Investors to whom safety is the first considera... among our Bond offerings this month several issues to ... per cent. These Bonds are suitable for banks, trust ... and private investors, and are purchased outright by ... investigated before we offer them to our clients. ... in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

To Executors, Administrators, Guardians and ...

Under an Act passed by the legislature in ... authorized to invest in any County or Municipal ... been, or may be, issued by any County or Mun... State and which has been validated as required b...

We Have On Hand Municipal Bonds Meeting The ...

Municipal Bonds in point of security are ne... Bonds. Safety of principal, combined with re... are features which render them especially adapt... by individuals, trustees and financial institutions.

Correspondence solicited with Executors ... Guardians and Trustees.

THE ROBINSON-HUMPH...

Municipal and Corporation Bonds.

FRANK HAWKINS, President. JOS. A. ...
H. M. ATKINSON, Vice-Pres. THOS. C...

Third National ...

Capital, - - - - -

Surplus and Profits, - -

DIRECTORS

H. M. ATKINSON, E. B. ROSSER,
DR. A. W. CALHOUN, DAVID WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GRANT, JOSEPH A. McCORD.

Letters of Credit and Foreign Exchange Sold on ...

Maddox-Rucker B...

We solicit your banking bus... in growth and patronage during t... us better prepared than ever to c... of our customers. If you are not ... this bank, we extend our invitat...

Only limited amounts now ... Department. Interest 3½ per c...

THE OFFICERS AND DIR...

FOURTH NATIO...

will be glad to talk with you... banking matters. DESIRABL...

ACCOUNTS ...

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ATLANT...

Families leaving the city ... avail themselves of the use ... deposit vaults. Charges q...

We issue Letters of Cred... available in all parts of the ...

UNION SAV...

Pays 4 Per Cent I...

THE GOULD...

NEW YORK. WARE &...

COTTON, GRAIN, PROV...

No. 2 Wall Street, Peter... ME...

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
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Private wires to New Y...

B. O. COTH...

Bell 'Phone 1262.

W. H. PATTERSON & C...

DEALERS IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JOHN W. DICKE...

BONDS AND STOCKS.

AUGUSTA, GA.

WILLIAM E. BUS...

Investment Secur...

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

FOR SALE.

...land in Barnwe... with improve... C. Ry., 1 mile ... ble to occ...

[W]ithout Work! Here Is The Place To Tell About It And Obtain Bo[th]

[O]PPORTUNITIES.

[Q]UICK LUNCH—Quick ser[vice, per]fect cleanliness. Equitable [...] Pryor street.

[...]—Five-chair barber shop, up [...]n heart of Atlanta, for cash. [...] Vittur, Barber Supply House, [...]abama street. Bell phone 4452.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

[TO] OCCUPY store near Whitehall st., [...]0x75, with long lease, in heart of town, [...] prominent business street. Will ar[range] for you to occupy if interested. [...] reasonable. Address "Business Op[portunity]," Constitution.

[...] PLEASANT office business, clearing [ov]er $3,000 per year; well established; [...] lady or gentleman; cash $1,500; [...] note secured by business $1,500, or [...] sell half interest for $1,500 cash. [Add]ress Good Chance, care Constitution.

[AC]COUNTING AND AUDITING.

[I] MAKE financial statement, open and [clos]e books, audit accounts for indi[vidua]ls, counties and corporations. Cor[respo]ndence solicited. SHELDON AUDIT [CO.], 518 Temple Court building. Local [and] long distance 'phone 1196.

MONEY TO LOAN.

[MONE]Y to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent [inter]est, according to security offered. [...] expense and prompt attention. [...]on real estate in and near At[lanta]. S. B. Turman.

[TH]E ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO.
[RE]SPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING [LO]ANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
[...]7-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

[The] Union Savings bank buys purchase [mone]y notes and lends money on im[proved] Atlanta property at reasonable [rates]. Bell 'phone 769. Gould bldg.

[MONEY] TO LOAN in sums to suit at [6 a]nd 7 per cent on Atlanta and [vari]ous real estate. Address or call [...] Peters building.

[MONE]Y LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. [...]5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT. JOHN [...], 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

[MONE]Y on hand to lend at 6 per cent [in sum]s of $500 and over; long or short [...] supply unlimited; also money for [...] money land notes. W. A. Fos[ter, ...]m 24 Inman building. Second [...]

[...]HOME FUNDS to lend: any [...] 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Write [...] W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

[WE] ADVANCED SALARIED PEO[PLE] ALSO OTHERS WITH GOOD [EMPLOY]MENT. AMERICAN INVEST[MENT CO.,] EMPIRE BLDG. 'PHONE 1918.

[Sout]hern Mortgage Company places [...] 5 per cent interest in sums [...] and up on Atlanta business [a]nd high class residence proper[ty ...]r loans at 6 per cent. Bell [...], Gould bldg.

[L]ocal and eastern money for [lo]ans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 [...]ama street.

[...] & CONNORS, 827 Equitable [...] have money to lend on city [...] 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money [fo]r those desiring quick loans.

[L]OANED SALARIED PEOPLE [...], without security, easy pay[ments ...] 53 principal cities. Tolman, [...] Austell building.

[LO]ANS negotiated by the South[ern Mort]gage Company in Fulton and [...] counties and throughout the [...] phone 769, Gould bldg.

[LO]ANED SALARIED PEOPLE [...]curity; easy payments. Un[...]ent Co., 606 4th Nat. Bank.

[BR]AMBACH PIANOS.
[ES]TABLISHED 1823.

[We] make loans for clients upon [...]in any amount above $1,000 [...] 7 per cent interest. Only [...]aining money will be time [...] approval of title by our [...]n & Orme, 215 Equitable.

MEDICAL.

[MO]RPHINE, WHISKY—These [...]omptly and permanently [...] Nova Cura Sanitarium, 591 [...]et, Atlanta, Ga. Charges [...] satisfaction guaranteed. C. [...], manager.

[P]ERSONAL.

[EXA]CTLY high-grade commer[cial ...] and if you wish that kind [...]now we can please you. [...] and facilities are such as [...] a high class of work at [W.] R. Bean & Co., 12½ N. [...]nta, Ga.

[...] 417-418 Century Bldg. [...]299; insurance law, ad[...]aims, revisions and set[...]

[...]ch work go to McNeal's, [...] and telephone 1522 Bell. [...] your clock. Satisfaction [...]

[NEX]T TEN DAYS I WILL [...]ULAR $35 SUITS FOR [...] CARROLL, JR., 172 [...], OPPOSITE ARAGON.

[...]ADDRESSES—We can [...] lists of farmers, doc[tors, m]erchants, county offi[cials, n]ewly-married couples, [...] houses, names of [...]ouses, electric light [...]ks, bridges or barns. [...] every conceivable na[...] weekly and daily news[papers ...] prices. Harrison's South[ern ...] Bureau. Austell bldg.

[BRAM]BACH PIANOS.
[ESTAB]LISHED 1823.

[Whole]sale and retail bicycle [...] the south. Alexander-[...] Atlanta, Ga.

[...]rice & Thomas.
[...] & Thomas.
[...] Bell.

[...] Tansy, Pennyroyal [...]ills, a safe and relia[ble ...] painful and suppressed [...] ilarities and similar [...]ox by mail. 50 cents. [...] Bro., manufacturing [...] Broad street, At[lanta].

[...] repairs shoes, calls [...] kinds of shoes made [...] 1[...]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A full line manganese and chrome steel screw door bank safes, also fireproof safes and vault doors. The Victor Safe and Lock Co. Inspection and correspondence solicited. Ellis & Howard, Agts., 24 S. Broad St., Atlanta.

BOILERS, Pump Injectors. Try Lombard Iron Works. Atlanta-Augusta.

FOR SALE—First class drug store doing a No. 1 business, splendid profits; close in; good location. Terms. Drugs, care Constitution.

'PHONE 1920—56 N. Broad street—if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinishing or repaired. P. H. Snook.

CHEAP for cash, one double bass violin, one guitar, 101 years old; one Franklin typewriter, two of the best lots in Hollywood cemetery. A. H. Merrill, 32 1-2 Peachtree St.

MOTOR bicycles, new and second-hand Indians; motor bicycles second-hand, all makes. Bicycles, new and second-hand. Repairs. Castle Bicycle Co., Atlanta.

FOR SALE cheap, good wagon; suitable for wholesale groceries or product. 97 Peters st.

FOR SALE—Extra large horse, gentle; no use for him. Price $85 for quick sale. Apply 95 Orange street at once.

"AIR LIGHTS," mantles and globes, formerly handled by A. Meyerson, are now sold only at Kent Light House, 91 Peachtre. 'Phone 4848. "Kent Lights" and "Air Lights."

FOR SALE—Fire and burglar proof safes; all styles, lowest prices; second-hand bank and office safes, half price. Call or write the Mosler Safe Co., Fourth National Bank bldg.

$130 WILL BUY almost new mahogany upright piano, if taken quick. Address P. O. Box 596.

$49 FOR a fine leather quarter top buggy, manufactured by us here in Atlanta. Fully guaranteed. $4.90 for a set of nickle-mounted harness, sold with each buggy. Call at Golden Eagle Buggy Co., 158 Edgewood ave.

FOR SALE—Twelve barber chairs, second hand; also, three-chair combination case. Charles Vittur, Barber Supply House, 21 East Alabama street. Bell 'phone 4452.

TYPEWRITERS—100 first-class standard makes at $20 up. Others $5 up. Hardin Co., 3 Edgewood ave. Largest dealers and best repairers south.

FOR SALE—Fine top buggies, rubber tires, $50 and $60; sold by other dealers at $100. Runabouts $45, worth $85; a fine runabout bike, 1-inch rubber tires. These buggies are new and marked down to half price, as we must move. 21 E. Alabama street. Charles Vittur.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Kentucky pony and runabout suitable for boy; call and see it at our stables. Milam & Miller.

FOR SALE cheap, office fixtures. 66 E. Harris st.

FOR SALE—Two 65-h. p. return tubular boilers. One 40-h. p. upright boiler. All in perfect condition. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., East Point, Ga. 6-28-7t

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars, address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

WE WILL both make money if you buy your piano or organ from us. Becht Piano Parlors, 62 N. Forsyth. Bell phone 2158 L.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

MILBURN WAGONS for heavy hauling. Rubber tires, best quality, guaranteed put on. Prices will interest you. N. C. Spence Carriage Works, Marietta st. 432-434-436.

WANTED—Second-hand saw mill. Address B. H. Williams, Hamilton, Ga.

WANTED—Cheap for cash, one or a pair of good horses. Address Drawer Q, Atlanta.

WANTED—A second-hand saw mill outfit, sufficient for a run of ten to fifteen thousand feet per day. J. A. X., Constitution.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

PANAMA, straw, soft and stiff hats made new for 35c up. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Acme Hatters, 6 1-2 Whitehall street.

AMERICAN Steam Dye Works clean all kinds of clothes for gentlemen and ladies, at reasonable prices. Bell 2053; Atlanta 459. 182 Whitehall.

PALMISTRY.

SWANHILD, world-famed scientific palmist; exponent of the occult forces of nature; no matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you. Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 26 East Ellis street.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

FRONT ROOM, with running water, first-class table. Visitors accommodated. Convenient location. Mrs. D. H. White, 64 Forrest.

SUMMER BOARDERS.

MAN AND WIFE or two ladies can secure board for the summer at reasonable rates. Large room, hot and cold water in house. Oak grove, fine lawn and good garden. References required. Apply P. O. Box 426, city.

CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

BEST of Atlanta's suburbs at one-half price for the next thirty days. See me at once. Bell phone 2071. J. R. Nell, 507 Gould building.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

SAUNDERS & MORRIS, successors to Girardeau & Saunders, No. 5, S. Broad st. Get our weekly rent bulletin and sale list. Tenants moved free; see contract.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

THE CARROLLTON—Apartment D, 20 Carnegie way. Large corner front room, electric lights, steam heat, furnished or unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Large front room with board at 25 Houston street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Large cool room, furnished, gas and bath on same floor. 147 Ivy street, upstairs.

LARGE front room downstairs with board for couple or gentlemen. 179 Ivy street. Bell phone 2903.

WANTED—HOUSES.

TO OBTAIN a 5-year lease on an up-to-date modern house; select locality. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 51 East Alabama street.

BOARD IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Upper West Side.)
New modern house, cool, airy rooms. Summer rates. Moderate prices to transients. Reference if desired. Apply to Mrs. Sullivan, 247 West 137th st.

EXPERT EYE FITTING.

EYES examined and glasses fitted, according to modern scientific methods. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Expert opticians in attendance. Established 1870. A. K. Hawkes, optician.

COAL.

WE Sell best jellico coal at lowest prices. Call up M. A. Bowden & Co., 4300 J, when you need coal and wood.

FRESH SEEDS.

WE beg to announce that we are now in position to supply your wants. The McMillan Seed Co., 23 S. Broad street. Bell 'phone 4341.

$50 REWARD.

For information that will lead to the arrest of A. V. Norman and return of Smith Premier typewriter 89919. $25 reward for information that will lead to recovery of machine.
H. M. ASHE, GEN'L DEALER,
Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.

WE ARE specialists in the job printing business, and do that high-class of work at the least possible cost, that few, if any other, printers do in the southern states. Call and see us or write for samples. W. R. Bean & Co., 12 1-2 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

AUTOMOBILES.

SECOND-HAND automobiles bought, sold and exchanged. We now have several desirable machines to sell at bargain prices. Alexander-Elyea Co., 35 N. Pryor street.

$10 REWARD.

If returned to 604 Highland avenue one Scotch collie female dog. Sable and white with white ring around her neck. Tip of tail white. Answers to name of Bonnie. George E. Argard. Phone 3989.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A. GRAVES, real estate and loans, 26½ South Pryor st. Bell 2791 makes a specialty of selling and loaning on all classes of city property.

FINEST HOME in Edgewood at $2,600; $300 cash, $25 per mo. Beautiful elevated lot, 125x250 feet. Covered with large oaks. Two sets double doors; finest cabinet mantles; stable and cow houses, hot house, and wire fencing. W. E. Worley, 312 Empire bldg.

DAIRY OR TRUCK FARM for sale or lease, beautifully located, in splendid neighborhood, ¾ mile east of Smyrna, in Cobb county, on electric car line; well improved and in high state of cultivation, seven-room dwelling, painted and plastered, four tenant houses, cement dairy, well equipped and supplied with pure cold water, two large barns, 42x96 feet and 50x32 feet, sufficient to house 150 head of stock and forage for same; bermuda pasture and woodland that will carry 150 head of stock, well watered with springs, branches and creeks, 3,500 young Elberta peach trees, part bearing, and other fruits; no better location for an up-to-date dairy, stock and truck farm in north Georgia and within easy reach of Atlanta by electric railway, W. and A. R. R. and good wagon road. Will sell or lease on easy terms. For further information call on or address H. C. Hudgins, care Arnold Hat Co., 66 N. Pryor st., Atlanta.

FINE RIVER FARM FOR SALE.

IF YOU want a good river plantation, go up to Calhoun sale day, Tuesday, July 4, and buy at auction, Governor Brown's river plantation, which is 7 miles from Resaca, near the junction of the Coosawattee and Conesauga rivers, and within 7 miles of Calhoun. Good roads and a good farm of about two hundred and ten acres, a large part of it river bottom lands. Julius L. and Joseph M. Brown, executors.

FAVER & BLACK,

REAL ESTATE, SUITE 307-308 PETERS BLDG. BOTH PHONES 3519.

$31,000—Will buy 7 brick stores in 4 blocks of the Kimball house; north side and corner lot. These stores are well built and a big bargain.

$77,000—Will take 7 two-story stores, corner lot, north [...] three blocks of the Kimba[ll ...] that rent for $4,824 per yea[r ...]

$7,700—Will buy a close-in [in]vestment property in [...] of the Candler building [...]

[...]s, at [...]hard-[...]

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart to	
*Nashville	7 10 am	*Nashville	8 3[.] am
Marietta	8 35 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
*Nashville	11 45 am	*Nashville	4 50 pm
Marietta	2 50 pm	Marietta	5 30 pm
*Nashville	7 35 pm	*Nashville	8 50 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart to	
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Montgomery	7 30 pm	*Montgomery	12 35pm
*Selma	11 35 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	8 15 am	LaGrange	5 30 pm
*Montgomery	3 20 pm	*Montgomery	11 15pm

Suburban Trains Schedule of Atlanta and West Point Railroads.

Arrive From		Depart to	
Red Oak	8 00 am	Red Oak	6 00 am
College Park	10 00 am	College Park	8 30 am
Red Oak	2 05 pm	Red Oak	12 15 pm
College Park	5 50 pm	College Park	4 45 pm
Red Oak	7 40 pm	Red Oak	6 05 pm
Daily except Sunday		Daily except Sunday.	

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart to	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 45 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 30 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart to	
Norfolk	7 40 am	Norfolk	8 00 pm
New York	3 55 pm	New York	12 00 n'n
Clinton, S. C.	8 20 pm	Clinton S. C.	7 40 am
Birmingham	2 05 pm	Birmingham	8 00 am
Borden Sprgs and Piedmont	9 50 am	Borden Sprgs & Piedmont	4 30 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.
NEW TERMINAL STATION, CORNER MITCHELL AND MADISON AVE.

5:30 A. M.—NO 13 DAILY. "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train. Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to Chicago, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

6:15 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m.; Brunswick 4 p. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m. and Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY.—Chattanooga.

12 NOON.—NO. 38 DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 8 DAILY.—Local to Macon; arrives McDonough 12:56 p. m.; Jackson 1:20 p. m.; Macon 2:30 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY.—New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:15 a. m.; New York 3:15 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham and Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—No. 28 DAILY.—Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY.—Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY, except Sunday. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

4:50 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY.—Through drawing room and sleeping cars to Cincinnati. Arrive Rome 7:20 p. m.; Dalton 8:36 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:15 p. m.; Memphis 8:20 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; St. Louis 5 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

5:15 P. M.—No. 25 DAILY.—Makes all stops. Local to Anniston; arrives Anniston 10:30 p. m.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97. NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

11:50 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY.—Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick. Arrives Jacksonville 9:35 a. m. and Brunswick 8:20 a. m. Cafe car Jesup to Jacksonville serves breakfast.

12 NIGHT.—NO. 36 DAILY.—United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to New York, Richmond. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office—Corner Peachtree and Wall streets, Peters building, and new terminal station. 'Phones: City office, 142 main; depot, No. 2, on terminal exchange.

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The old and reliable Atlanta Baggage and Cab Company checks your baggage from your house to destination and furnishes best cab service.
UNION DEPOT Bell Phone 260.
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Atlanta Phone 205.

PAVING BIDS WANTED.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by R. S. Williams, city treasurer, Montgomery, Alabama, until 12 o'clock noon, July 17, 1905, for paving the following sidewalks as per specifications in the City Engineer's office:

Both sides of Martha Street from the west side of South Court Street to the east side of Holt Street.

Both sides of South Street from the west side of South Cart Street to the east side of Sayre Street.

On the east side of Sayre Street from the south side of South Street to the north side of West Jefferson Davis Avenue.

Both sides of Amanda Street from the south side of Mildred Street to the north side of West Jefferson Davis Avenue.

Both sides of North Jackson Street from the north side of Pelham Street to the south side of Madison Avenue.

Both sides of South Decatur Street from the south side of Washing[ton ...] to the north side of Scott St[reet].

Both sides of South [...] from the south side [...] Street to the nor[th ...] Street.

Both sides [...] the east sid[e ...] west side [...]

Pavi[ng ...] agon[...]

"BATHASWEET"

FOR THE BATH There is nothing so refreshing and invigorating as "BATHASWEET." Softens and perfumes the water, cleanses the pores and is far better than toilet water. Prevents all odor from perspiration. Plenty in each box for 25 baths. Price 25c.

AFTER THE BATH Use [...] one that is cooling and harmless. "BATHASWEET" RICE POWDER—antiseptically pure, daintily perfumed. Relieves the pain from chafing, prickly heat, etc. The only safe powder for the baby. Price 25c.

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Warm Springs,
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SCOVILLE BROS., PROPRIETORS.

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"	30.00	12	"	130.00	42
"	40.00	15	"	140.00	45
"	50.00	18	"	150.00	48
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"	100.00	30	"	200.00	60

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(The "OLD WHITE" SULPHUR) opens June 22. Famous for its sulphur baths.
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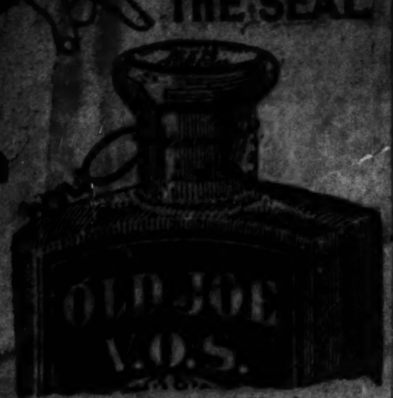
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SOME GROUND LOST IN STOCKS

There Was a Shrinkage in Dimensions of the Market

Late Efforts Toward Recovery Were Defeated by Rise in Call Money Rate, and Close Was at About the Lowest Point.

New York, June 29.—Prices lost some ground on the stock exchange today and there was a shrinkage in the dimensions of the market which had more to do with giving character to it than did the recession in prices. The money market yielded some premonitory symptoms of the preparation for the July settlements. Call loans were reported tight, even while there was no market change in the quoted rate, and there was a considerable paying off on the part of borrowers on call. The grave aspect of internal affairs in Russia and the outbreak of violence in Odessa brought into renewed discussion the possible future demand upon New York for gold. There was little change in the local exchange rate. The immediate conditions therefore were all towards relaxation of the pressure upon New York for gold.

News bearing on immediate prospects of dividend disbursements on stocks received close attention. Thus the coalers were prominent today for their resistance to the reactionary tendency, the rumors of a further increase in the Reading dividend being supplemented by the strong showing of May net earnings made by Reading, Ontario and Western and Lehigh Valley. Assertions that higher dividends were in prospect were the influences in the advance of Louisville and Nashville, Amalgamated Copper and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The Pennsylvania group, however, was subjected to decided pressure on realizing, except Norfolk and Western. The same was true of the Pacifics and the northwestern grangers, which were sharply advanced yesterday. Late efforts towards recovery were defeated by the rise in call money rate. Louisville and Nashville broke sharply when only the regular dividend was declared, and the market closed easy at about the lowest of the day.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,635,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on call.

Money on call strong and higher at 2 1-2@3 1-2, closing bid at 3; offered at 3 1-4; time loans dull and steady; 60 and 90 days 3 per cent; six months 3 1-2@3 3-4; prime mercantile paper 3 1-2@4 1-4. Sterling exchange heavy with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87.05 for demand and at $4.85.15@4.85.20 for 60 day bills; posted rates $4.86@4.88; commercial bills $4.85.

Bar silver 58 1-4c.

Mexican dollars 45 1-2c.

Government bonds steady.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

For the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. 75th meridian time, June 29, 1905.

STATIONS OF ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Temp'ture. Max.	Min.	Rainfall, inches and hundredths.
Atlanta, cloudy	78	66	.60
Chattanooga, cloudy	73	67	.41
Columbus, pt. cloudy	88	70	.97
Gainesville, cloudy	84	67	.33
Greenville, clear	84	64	.73
Griffin, cloudy	86	68	.05
Macon, clear	84	70	.20
Monticello, clear	87	68	.59
Newnan, cloudy	82	66	.52
*Rome, cloudy	84	69	.30
Spartanburg, cloudy	87	68	.29
Tallapoosa, cloudy	80	67	.20
Toccoa, clear	82	64	.26
West Point, pt. cloudy	96	69	.14

*Received late (wire trouble), not included in averages.

Heavy Rainfalls—Augusta, Ga., 1.60; Greenwood, S. C., 1.74; Marianna, Fla., 1.80; Corinth, Miss., 1.70; Eufaula, Ala., 2.18; Helena, Ark., 1.64; Malvern, Ark., 4.80.

CENTRAL STATION.	Number of stations reporting.	District Averages. Temp'ture. Max.	Min.	Rainfall, inches, hundredths.
Atlanta	13	84	67	.41
Augusta	10	88	70	.80
Charleston	5	84	72	.40
Galveston	31	90	74	T
Little Rock	12	82	72	.96
Memphis	15	80	72	.68
Mobile	10	88	72	.26
Montgomery	9	88	70	.54
New Orleans	16	88	74	.01
Savannah	15	90	72	.52
Vicksburg	12	84	74	.04
Wilmington	10	82	64	.16

Remarks—Rainfall occurred in all districts of the belt; the amount was inappreciable in Galveston district, and heavy falls occurred in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Arkansas. Temperature changes were small. T indicates inappreciable rainfall.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecaster.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, June 29.—Coffee, spot rio and mild steady. Coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points under continued light offerings in the absence of demand. There was no feature in the news and the market ruled dull all day, closing quiet and unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 4,750 bags; September 6.55@6.60; December 6.80@6.85.

Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refining 3 5-8; centrifugal 96 test 4 1-4; molasses sugar 3 3-8; refined steady.

New Orleans, June 29.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 3 3-4@4 1-4; open kettle centrifugal 4 1-8@4 7-8; centrifugal whites 4 15-16@5 1-16; yellows 4 3-8@4 7-8; seconds 2 3-4@3 7-8. Molasses nominal; open kettle 13@26; centrifugal 6@14. Sirup nominal at 30.

The Live Stock Mar[ket].

Chicago, June 29.—Cattle—[...] [...]0, including 500 Te[xans] [...] [ste]ady; good to prime ste[ers] [...] [po]or to medium $3.25@5.0[...] [stock]ers $2.50@4.40; cows [...] $2.90@5.00; canners [...] [...]0@4.00; calves $2.50[...] [...]s $2.50@4.75.

[Ho]gs—Receipts 33,0[00] [...] [m]ixed and [...] [...]

southern steers $4.75@4.60; southern cows $2.25@3.50; native cows $2.25@4.50; native heifers $3.25@5.00; bulls $2.25@4.00; calves $3.00@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts 9,500. Market 5@7 1-2c lower; top $5.47 1-2; bulk of sales $5.37 1-2@5.45; pigs and light $5.30@5.47 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts 3,500. Market 5c higher; native lambs $6.25@7.25; western fed lambs $5.50@7.00; fed ewes and yearlings $4.25@5.50; Texas clipped yearlings $4.75@5.50; Texas clipped sheep $4.25@4.90; stockers and feeders $2.50@3.75.

St. Louis, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500, including 3,500 Texans. Natives steady; Texans weak; native shipping and export steers $4.50@5.75; dressed beef and butcher steers $3.25@5.55; steers under 1,000 pounds $3.25@4.60; stockers and feeders $2.25@4.00; cows and heifers $2.00@5.00; canners $1.50@2.10; bulls $2.85@3.25; calves $3.35@5.55; Texas and Indian steers $2.50@4.75; cows and heifers $2.00@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000. Market lower; pigs and lights $4.90@5.50; packers $4.25@5.55; butchers and best heavy $5.45@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000. Market steady; native muttons $4.00@5.00; lambs $5.25@7.50; culls and bulls $3.00@4.00; stockers $3.00@3.35; Texans $3.75@4.75.

Cotton Seed Oil and Meal.

New York, June 29.—Cotton seed oil firm and more active; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 21½c; prime summer yellow 28½@29c; off summer yellow nominal; prime white 30@31c; prime winter yellow 30@31c.

Memphis, Tenn., June 29.—Prime cotton seed oil 23c; prime summer yellow 28c; off summer yellow nominal. Prime meal $21.75@22.00; off meal nominal. Prime cake $22.00.

New Orleans, June 29.—Cotton seed oil steady; prime refined in barrels 28½c; off refined in barrels 27½c; prime crude, loose, 23c.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, June 29.—Wheat, spot nominal; futures steady; July 6s 10 1-2d; September 6s 10 1-8d; December 6s 9 1-2d.

Corn, spot steady; American mixed 5s 1d; futures quiet; July 4s 10 3-8d; September 4s 9 1-4d.

Foreign Finances.

London, June 29.—Consols for money and the account 90 1-16. Atchison 86 1-8; do. preferred 105, ex-dividend; Illinois Central 171; Louisville and Nashville 155 1-2.

Bar silver dull at 26 15-16d.

Money 2@2 1-2.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decrease £1,222,000; circulation increase £1,210,000; bullion increase £185,866; other securities increase £4,677,000; other deposits increase £2,965,000; public deposits increase £894,000; notes reserve decrease £945,000; government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.19; last week it was 51.06 per cent.

The rate for discount in the Bank of England remains unchanged today at 2 1-2.

Bar gold 77s 5d. American eagles 76s 4 1-4d.

Paris, June 29.—Three per cent rentes 98 francs 72 1-2 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 16 1-2 centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increase 86,450,000 francs; treasury accounts current increase 13,450,000; general accounts current increase 76,200,000; gold in hand increase 1,200,000; bills discounted decrease 1,625,000.

Berlin, June 29.—Exchange on London 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks. Short bills 47-8; three months' bills 2 1-2.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—Flour: Diamond patent, $6.50; Postel's Elegant, $6.70; fancy patent, $5.65; fancy, $5.00; first patent spring $6.90. Corn—Choice white 78c; No. 2 white 76c; yellow 76c; mixed 75c; white clipped oats 43c; pure wheat bran $1.15 per cwt.; No. 2 mixed oats 44@45c. No. 3 mixed oats 43c; pure wheat bran $1.20 per cwt.; mixed bran $1.05; brown shorts $1.30; white shorts $1.50; wheat middling $1.60. Victor feed $1.30; Purina feed, $1.35; choice large baled hay, $1.05 per cwt.; No. 1 small baled hay 90c; No. 2 small baled hay 85c; plain corn meal 72c; per bushel; bolted meal 62c. Grits 1.70.

St. Louis, June 29.—Flour steady. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash and elevator 93 5-8; July 84 3-8; September 85; No. 2 hard $1.04@1.05. Corn strong; No. 2 cash 53 1-2; July 53 1-4. Oats higher; No. 2 cash 31; July 31; September 30 1-2; No. 2 white 33 1-2.

Chicago, June 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat $1.10@1.15; No. 3 $1@1.10; No. 2 red $1.04. No. 2 corn 55 3-4@56 1-4; No. 2 yellow 56@56 1-2. No. 2 oats 32 1-2@32 5-8; No. 2 white 33 1-2@33 [...]; No. 3 white 32 1-2@33 1-4.

[...] Juune 29.—Wheat, spot firm; [...] $1.06 in elevator; options [...] net higher; July 97 1-4; [...] December 91 7-8. Corn [...] [...]2 in elevator; op[tions] [...]@7-8c net [lo]wer[...] [...] 1-2. Oats [...] [...]t steady; [...] [Dec]ember [...]

Provisions.

Atlanta, June 29.—Half ribs sides boxed 8.20; ribs bellies, 40-lb. average, 8.35; 20-pound average 8.50; plates 6.75. California hams 8 1-4c. Simon pure kettle rendered lard 8¾. Shield brand 7⅝; fat backs 7.20. Star hams 12½; White Cloud compound 5¾.

St. Louis, June 29.—Pork lower; jobbing $12.87 1-2. Lard steady; prime steam $6.75. Dry salt meats steady; boxed extra shorts 7.62; clear ribs 7.75; short clears 8. Bacon steady; boxed extra shorts 8.37 1-2; clear ribs 8.62 1-2; short clears 8.87 1-2.

Chicago, June 29.—Mess pork 12.55@12.70. Lard 7.25@7.27 1-2. Short ribs sides (loose) 7.75@7.87 1-2; short clear sides (boxed) 7.50@7.75.

56 1-2. Oats firm at 33 1-4.

Cincinnati, June 29.—Provisions steady.

New York, June 29.—Lard steady; refined quiet. Pork steady.

Groceries.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—Coffee, per 100 pounds: Arbuckle $14; Lion $14, Old Glory 13½; AAAA 13.50; green, choice 11 3-4; fair 11 1-4; prime 10 3-4. Sugar, standard granulated 6 1-4. Salt, dairy casks $1@1.50; barrel bulk $2.50; ice cream $1; common, 55@60c. Cheese, fancy full cream, twins 14¼ to 15. Soda, Arm and Hammer brands, $2.25; Farm Bell $1.90. Crackers soda 6c; cream 7c; table 3-lb. peaches $2.70@3. Oyster, full weight $1.75 to $1.85; light weight $1.10. Fancy head rice 6c; head rice 5c. White fish 60-lb. keg $2.75; white fish, 100-lb. keg, $4; macroni 75c lb. Sardines, oil, case $3.50; sardines, mustard, $3.00. Salmon, case $3.75@6.50. Catsup, pints, dozen 85c. Mustard, dozen, 90c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—Eggs, 13@14c. Country smoked bacon, 11@12c; hams, 14 to 15c. Butter, all grades, dull; Georgia, fresh table, 12 ½ to 15c. Tennessee table 15 to 18c; Jersey 18@20; cooking butter 8@10c, slow demand. Live poultry hens, 37½@40c; broilers 10@@15, owing to size; large fries 22½@25. Ducks puddle 22½@25; Pekin 30@35. Dressed poultry hens 14@15c per pound; fries, 16@17c per pound; cocks, 8@10c per pound; turkeys 16@17 cents per pound. Onions, Florida, 75@$1.00 per crate; 75@90c per bushel; Cabbage, Florida, $1@1.25. Sweet potatoes, new $2@2.50 bushel. ePas, Lady, $1.25@1.50; stock $1@1.10. Dried fruit, Georgia apples, 4c pound; do. peaches, 4@6c.

Fruits and Confections.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—Lemons, fancy, $5.50 to $6.00; tomatoes, fancy, $1.00; choice, 75 cents; egg plants, $1.50@2.00 per crate; lettuce 50c to $1 per crate; celery $1.50@2.00 per crate, very active; Irish potatoes, bushel, 65@70c; new, per barrel, owing to size, $1.75@2; pineapples $2.00@2.50; okra, 75c@$1.00. Watermelons, $5 to $20 per 100, owing to size. Peaches, fancy, $1.25@1.75. Cantaloupes, $1.25@1.75. Fruits of all kinds very active at quoted prices.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

The Southern Railway will sell on July 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th, round trip tickets from all stations to all points South of the Ohio and Potomac and East of the Mississippi Rivers, including St. Louis, Mo., at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets good to return July 8th. J. C. BEAM, JR., D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

SESSION OPEN TO PUBLIC.

Lecture Delivered to Young People by Dr. Goucher.

Asheville, N. C., June 29.—Tonight's session of the conference of the Young People's Leaders now being held at Kenilworth Inn, under the auspices of the young people's missionary movement, was open to the public. A lecture on missions was given by Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Baltimore Women's college, and a stereopticon illustrated lecture on the growth of missions and the participation of the young people's movement therein by C. V. Vickery, secretary of the movement. It was stated that the coming year's work of the movement would require $20,000. Pledge cards were distributed and $1,000 was thus secured.

Will Invite Roosevelt.

Bristol, Va., June 29.—The board of trade of Bristol decided tonight to extend an invitation to President Roosevelt to visit Bristol on his southern tour. The invitation will be extended by Congressman Slemp, of Virginia, and Brownlow of Tennessee.

EXCURSION RATES

Fourth of July.

Central of Ga. Ry. will sell excursion tickets between all points south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi, including St. Louis, Mo., at one and one-third fares round trip, on July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1905, limited for return until July 8, 1905. Minimum rates 50c. whole tickets, 25c halves. For further information, apply to W. H. Fogg, [D.] P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

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